DAILY CONSTITUTION.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 28

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1875. Vol. VII---No 291

"Old Cerro Gordo" Williams seems to be the coming man for governor of Kentucky, but still there is a very sharp contest, and the Lexington Dispatch thinks it would conduce to the peace of the state if the several noisy aspirants would agree to settle their claims by a spelling match.

A New Hampshire editor down in Florida is threatened with personal violence because he wrote to his people in the snow-bound village at home, gaudy accounts of oleanders fifty feet high, and green corn, and strawberries, and other luscious growths. The aggravating wretch will probably be shot as soon as he gets back.

Dr. Lindeman, the director of the Philadelphia mint, has been assigned to the duty of examining the claims of towns in the west and in the Mississippi valley for the location of a new mint to coin silver. His report will be presented to congress for final action. A sharp contest will ensue for Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all the lesser cities are determined to be heard.

California raisins have appeared in New York, and at a recent meeting of the grocers' association they were critically examined, and pronounced superior to imported Malagas. More than one-half of all the raisins exported from Europe are brought to this country; and if our California grapes can be turned into good raisins, it will be money in our pockets, instead of the pagans' over seas.

The Plymouth coterie are to have a delightful Mecca, after this cruel trial is over, at Cornwall, on the Hudson. Mrs. Tilton has leased a valuable property at that point in the highlands, which is pleasantly situated for a summer resort. It will doubtless gain great notoriety during the summer, and the old campaigners will assemble there to talk over the historic struggle that outlasted the war, which destroyed the French empire.

Bishop Elliott recently furnished for publication an interesting account of his first visit to his diocese in Texas, and the New York Evening Post gives an excellent synopsis of it. He kept Christmas at old St. Mark's church, in San Antonio, which was the gift of a member of Grace church in New York. The new St. Mark's is nearly finished. It is a very handsome Gothic church, built of yellow sandstone, with an interior beautifully polychromed by its rector's own hands. Bishop Elliott thus speaks of the labors of the bishop of Texas: "I do not believe that there is a diocese north or south, east or west, that has been so persistently and thoroughly canvassed as the diocese of Texas. Only think of 237,000 square miles of episcopal tribulation. But it has not been in vain. To-day I believe that the best beloved man between the Sabine and the Rio Grande is Alexander Gregg."

This is an age of novelties. The following instance of man's ingenuity is rather striking, but as it comes to us in a paper of assured respectability and veracity, we have no right to doubt its every statement. It relates to india-rubber sidewalks, which are coming into fashion out west. "For small towns they are admirable—combining economy and durability. The first experiment was made in Danville, Iowa, where three hundred yards were put down on one of the principal streets. All the boys in the place ran over it but there was no noise. A leading merchant stopped in front of his house, then jumped on his heels. The elastic forces hidden in the rubber threw him over the gate to the roof of the piazza. But after a few trials he was able to alight on the steps with the graceful accuracy of a flying squirrel. The chief drawback to the walk is its odorous familiarity in hot weather, but it can be neutralized by a weekly wash of borax and coal tar. Its principal advantage is that it can be stretched. As the town grows, it is pulled out toward the suburbs. Two yoke of cattle can lengthen it three miles a day."

Not to be Caught.

(Evening Post.)

Reading the reports of the last few days' transactions of the Tilton-Beecher trial, I am reminded of an anecdote of Admiral Bailey (I believe he is now dead,) told me by Admiral Worden. Bailey was once summoned as a witness in a civil suit—a position altogether new to him. His anxiety was increased by the warnings of his friends, who were constantly telling him to be on his guard, as the lawyers would bother him and make him contradict himself and appear to be a liar. The old fellow had a sleepless night before the day of trial, and when he entered the witness box it was with a nervousness such as he had never experienced in going into battle. When the first question, "What is your name?" was proposed to him, his hands fidgeted perceptibly about and the perspiration broke out on his brow. He was evidently in deep and perplexing thought and remained silent. The question was repeated with emphasis: "I ask what is your name, sir?" With a mighty effort the old admiral jerked out the result of his deliberations, "Tie-o-do-rus Bailey"—adding impressively, "or words to that effect!"

The Loss Case.

So little that seemed available has been done recently in the loss case that the public have, reluctantly, adopted the idea that the unfortunate Charlie Ross was either dead or that, living, his identity had by this time been forever lost to all but those who had him in charge. Awakened hopes have been so often disappointed, too, that nothing but the absolute restoration of the child to its parents will now convince the community to the contrary. There is, however, a gleam of hope, however, and those who are thoroughly conversant with the case firmly believe that the boy may yet be recovered. Some days ago J. Wesirvelt, the brother-in-law of Mosher, the burglar who was shot and killed at Bay Ridge, Long Island, was induced to come to this city for a conference with the police authorities relative to the case. To-day he occupies a cell in Moyamensig prison and it is reported there is a bill of indictment against him, based, it is said, on admissions made by him in one of the statements implying a knowledge of the abduction. The arrest is considered an important one.

The New Attorney-General.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Washington, April 28.—Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, has accepted the position of attorney-general and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on May 15th, at which date the resignation of Attorney General Williams takes effect.

The president to-day appointed Major Robert McFarly, now on the staff of Lt.-General Sheridan, to be commissary-general of subsistence, vice Sheras, deceased.

England.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

London, April 28.—Lord Hobart governor of the presidency of Madras, dead.

William Piggott Priesne, baron of the court of exchequer, died to-day.

The ceremony of the installation of the Prince of Wales as grand master of the United grand lodge of Masons of England, took place to-day in the Royal Albert Hall, in the presence of an immense concourse of Masons. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

—"Stay, he said, his right arm around her waist and her face expectantly turned to him, "shall it be the kiss pathetic, sympathetic, graphic, paragraphic, oriental, heathenish, intellectual, mystical, mystic of the [illegible] kiss and unctuous, long and tedious, devotional, or what?" She said, perhaps that would be the better way.—*Rochester Democrat.*

GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Fifty-third Annual Session.

Mercer to be Endowed with $350,000.

Baptist Female University to be Organized.

Closing Scenes.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

Milledgeville, April 26, 1875.

The educational meeting was held on Saturday night. The attendance was large and the interest deep.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Dr. A. J. Battle, chairman of the committee, submitted the report.

Mercer University was now the rising college in Georgia. There were one hundred and fifty students in attendance. The law school was in full operation, with three professors and seven students. New chairs should be erected; additional buildings were needed, and the apparatus increased. To do this an endowment of $500,000 was required. The unification scheme had been defeated by the firm course of Mercer. The following high schools were in successful operation: Hepzibah, Hearn, Kirkwood, Mercer and Crawford. The last had applied for transfer to the Dalton Baptist church. The Augusta Institute for the colored was doing a noble work.

Dr. Battle then delivered an able and instructive address.

Rev. E. W. Warren then gave a "plain talk," explaining his plan for the endowment of Mercer.

Revs. J. G. Ryalls and C. D. Campbell made stirring and eloquent addresses on the importance of education, and necessity and ability of Georgia Baptists to endow Mercer.

W. G. Whidby offered the following amendment to Dr. Battle's report:

Resolved, That the Baptists of Georgia have but to *Will-it* and the educational *Battle* is theirs

This brought out Rev. D. E Butler in one of his wittiest and most powerful speeches.

The report was adopted, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, not only among the sons of Mercer, but all present.

BAPTISM.

Rev. H. H. Tucker preached a sermon on Baptism Sunday morning. He occupied one hour and fifteen minutes in its delivery. The delivery was a masterpiece of oratory, and the sermon it-elf a master-piece of logic. He took the medium ground between those who *over*-rated it and those who *under*-rated it. It was praised by all denominations who heard it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MASS MEETING.

The Sunday-school mass meeting came off at three o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rev. T. C. Boykin presided. The singing by Rev. L. B. Fish was the marked and most interesting feature of the occasion. Speeches were made by W. G. Whidby, L. B. Fish and Dr. J. J. Hickman, in the order named. The speech of Dr. Hickman melted all hearts. Sufficient to say this the meeting was a large and interesting one.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The report on Sunday-schools was taken up and discussed by Revs. T. C. Boykin, S. G. Goodwin, L. B. Fish, B. F. Tharpe, W. D. Mayfield, J. M. Robertson, S. G. Hillyer, W. L. Ford, M. B. Wharton and Frank C. Johnson. The report was adopted.

The committee, consisting of Rev. A. T. Spalding, Rev. E. W. Warren, J. H. James, T. E. Skinner and W. H. McIntosh, were continued.

STATE OF RELIGION.

The committee on the state of religion reported the cause in the main prosperous, and called upon all to thank God and take courage. The report was adopted.

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

The committee appointed on Saturday on the Christian Index, submitted their report. It endorsed the Index as entitled to the esteem and support of Baptists, and recommended every delegate and Baptist minister present to become an active agent for the Index, and devote one day to procuring subscribers. Each minister was requested to act as agent, and urged to get as many cash subscribers as possible. If cash subscribers could not be had, then to take notes, payable to himself as agent. The account would not be opened between the Index and the agent. After stirring remarks by a number of delegates, the report was unanimously adopted. The demand for note books was large, and every minister present accepted the proposition. Without doubt the subscription list of the Index will be doubled in the next six months.

HISTORY OF GEORGIA BAPTISTS.

Rev. S. G. Hillyer offered a resolution recommending the "History of Georgia Baptists," by Rev. J. H. Campbell, to Baptists, which was adopted.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The committee made the following report:

The committee on the establishment of a Southern Baptist Quarterly Review, beg leave to report that in their opinion the establishment of such a periodical is eminently desirable. They, therefore, recommend the establishment of a Southern Baptist Quarterly Review, and take pleasure in heartily commending Rev. D. Shaver for the editorship of that periodical.

W. G. Whidby, Chairman.
A. J. Battle.

The report was unanimously adopted. It is due to Dr. D. Shaver to say that being mentioned in the report, he did not sign it.

DR. TUCKER'S SERMON.

Rev. A. J. Battle offered a resolution that the able and powerful sermon on the "true position of Baptism," by Rev. H. H. Tucker, meets the warm approval of the convention, and that Dr. Tucker be requested at his convenience to give it in a more permanent form, which was adopted.

PASTOR'S CONFERENCE.

The pastor's conference, which organized before the opening of the convention, of which I sent you a full account, with Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick as chairman, and C. D. Campbell as secretary, announced their programme for the next conference, which meets the day before the assembling of the next convention at Thomasville.

White Baptist pastors, upon application, may become members. The sessions will be morning and evening. In the morning Rev. J. H Kilpatrick will give the work of a country, Rev. R. B. Headden of a town, and Rev. E. W. Warren of a city church. In the evening Rev. W. C. Willis will give the work of a country, Rev. C. D. Campbell of a town, and Rev. C. A. Kendrick of a city church. Five minute addresses are allowed upon these topics.

Rev. A. T Spalding in the evening will give a written detailed statement of the work of Spurgeon's church, followed by an address of Rev. Timothy Harley. The oldest and youngest preacher present will recite their experience and call to the ministry.

SALARY OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Rev. S. A. Goodwin offered a resolution that pastors and delegates use all their influence in raising the salary of the State Sunday school superintendent, and all other objects fostered by the convention, which was adopted.

FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

Rev. S. G. Hillyer offered a resolution authorizing the committee on Female University to receive applications for location, which was agreed to.

THANKS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Dr. J. S. Lawton offered the following, which was adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to [illegible] for the liberality with which they have published full reports of our proceedings daily, and supplying the members with two hundred copies during the session, and to W. G. Whidby, its city editor, an earnest Baptist worker, for the able manner in which he reported our proceedings.

KIND WORDS.

Rev. W. H. Davis offered a resolution commending "Kind Words" to every Sunday school, which was adopted.

DELEGATES TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The report of the committee on delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention was made. The names of over one hundred delegates were reported.—Among them we notice the following: P. H. Mell, J. H. Kilpatrick, B. M. Callaway, C. H. Strickland, T. W. Callaway, J. T. Wingfield, G. A. Nunnally, R. B. Headden, W. L. Goldsmith, J. H. James, J. M. Stillwell, J. F. Edens, D. Shaver, E. W. Warren, A. T. Spalding, P. M. Daniel, T. C. Boykin L. B. Fish, H. H. Tucker, D. E. Butler, W. O. Tuggle, M. B. Hardin, S. P. Callaway, N. B. Wilkinson, J. H. Hall, J. S. Lawton, R. W. Patterson. The report was adopted.

Rev. J. M. Robertson offered a resolution recognizing the work of Rev. H. Woodsmall, and calling upon Pastors to send up their contributions to the Sunday school executive committee which was adopted.

Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick's resolution that in future associations appoint their delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention was taken from the table and adopted. The clerk was instructed to print 2000 copies of the minutes.

A resolution returning thanks to the people of Milledgeville for their lavish hospitality, to the several denominations for the use of their churches, and to the railroads for courtesies, was unanimously adopted.

After an able sermon by Rev. W. D. Mayfield, the convention adjourned sine die.

At night a prayer meeting was held, in which remarks were made by Revs. W. H. Davis, J. H. Kilpatrick, J. M. Stillwell and D. E. Butler. The services were interesting, and a deep feeling pervaded the entire audience.

A Yankee Skating-Rink in England.

[From Moncure D. Conway's last letter in Cincinnati Commercial, dated Worthing, England.]

But £3,500 is a very small traffic compared with the Pactolus, which is pouring golden sands into the pocket of the enterprising Yankee who has set up skating-rinks in Worthing and Brighton. This worthy charges a shilling for admission, and sixpence for each pair of wheeled skates; and all the year roundall the day long till 10 at night the rinks are crowded with "beauty and fashion." The Worthing establishment, though flourishing, is of course not to be compared with that at Brighton. On Thursday I passed an hour at the latter. in front of it stood (it was about 4 in the afternoon) several scores of carriages, with liveried servants, and some of them marked with devices indicating the presence of aristocratic families. The rink covers about one acre of perfectly smooth stone. A fourth of it is divided off into what is termed the "nursery," being devoted to those who are just learning. All have to go through the "nursery," for it does not follow that the skater on ice can skate on wheels. On the larger section the scene is most singular. Considerably over a thousand gentlemen and ladies are gliding about, sometimes hand in hand or arm-in-arm, sometimes the gentleman leading backward as he holds both hands of his fair partner, and at all times manifesting plainly that here is the paradise of flirtation. The accidents are fortunately few, for a fall on this stone pavement can be no slight matter. A noted belle of Brighton is at this moment laid up by an accident suffered at the rink. All her upper teeth were pressed through her under lip, the teeth becoming discolored, and she has been under the combined attentions of the surgeon and the dentist for a week. A second beauty has broken her thumb, and a third her leg. But they are reported to be heroic, feeling that they have suffered for a Great Cause, and complaining only that some little interval must elapse before they can again fly over the rink. One thing was especially observable, I thought: that no company of English ladies ever appeared out of doors in such really beautiful costumes before. It is true that when I selected, by the invitation of a Brighton friend, the lady that seemed to me the most beautiful and the best dressed, I was informed that she was an American; but the complacency with which I learned this did not prevent my saying that there was not an ugly or ill-dressed woman among the gallant six hundred. There was not a highly-colored, not a sensational, not a "loud" dress among them. The dresses were short, though not so short as is usual among fair skaters in America, and they were all free from any heaviness. There stood on the sides of the rink, looking on, a few ladies dressed in the "tight" French fashion, which is just beginning to appear among us, but that fashion was in strong contrast with the loose draperies of the skaters. If the new fashion should become general over here there will have to be a special skating costume for Brighton, for it is difficult to see how in the tight style any of these dresses could be worn, and one black—but unfortunately she lost the colored one. I give the prices, not as an advertisement, but simply to show at what low rates I disposed of full-blood stock in this locality, compared with the prices mentioned in this paper—from $25 to $150. It seems strange to me that we do not have more farmers from the North to settle in this State, especially when our lands are so low, so productive, and within forty-eight hours run of New York City, over the best roads.

J. B. M.

Franklin, Tenn.

They say Grant's grandfather loaded his gun twice at Lexington and fired successfully; but when he fired it the third time the old blunderbuss "bust" and killed him. The grand-son should be warned and not load for a third shot.

Review of the Trial.

Incidents of the Sixteenth Week.

(N. Y. World.)

The Beecher trial had a dull sixteenth week after Mr. Beecher left the stand Wednesday. Mr. Beecher's examination as compared with that of last week was principally noticeable for Mr. Fullerton's treatment of "Brother" Shearman. Mr. Evarts, after he had got used to him, appeared to Mr. Fullerton as a respectable person who, unfortunately, did not know much law, and who talked too much for general use, and amusing remarks by Mr. Fullerton based on this estimate have been frequently made. As to Judge Porter, he rarely speaks. About the last time he did so, some month or two ago, Mr. Fullerton told him he had been making a speech to the public and saying things he wouldn't have said in cooler moments. Mr. Hill has never had a word with Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Tracy has had some hot ones, but it was a great while ago. They two are not friends. Last week it was Mr. Shearman's turn. Mr. Fullerton called him "Brother Shearman," but in a gibing spirit, and does not express great respect for this brother's views and sayings. But Brother Shearman gets along very well without respect, and they have pleasant times together, as instance Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Fullerton would not let Brother Shearman talk. He "talked alongside," as Miss More said she did when Stephen Pearl Andrews was talking, and few could hear either of them for the noise they made. It ended with pretty even credit to both sides. Brother Shearman had called Mr. Fullerton insolent, and Mr. Fullerton had called Brother Shearman impertinent in words to that effect.

Mr. Partridge, after Mr. Beecher, was the centre of the drama last week. The first dramatic effect got from him was in connection with pin holes in a piece of yellow paper with Tilton's handwriting on it, and also in Bowen's check to Tilton for $7,000. Mr. Partridge swore that the papers were pinned together when as Woodruff & Robinson's cashier he received the check for deposit. The yellow paper read, "Spoils from old friends for the enrichment of new," and read by Mr. Evarts with emphasis, followed by an emphatic submission of the pin holes to the jury, occasioned the judicial remark that the judicial soul was weary of things so remote. Mr. Moulton having been called for the accommodation of Mr. Partridge in that respect made a statement which Mr. Partridge directly contradicted the moment afterward, and that was the second dramatic effect. Some amusement, too, was got out of a Latin dispatch sent by Mr. Redpath to Mr. Beecher one day.

It is supposed that the defence is nearly through its evidence, and a few weeks of rebuttal are generally expected. Friday was the ninety-fifth day since the opening of the trial and the seventy-third day of the performance. A proposition has been made for the celebration with banquets of the one hundredth trial day, according to universal custom. Speeches may also be expected upon that occasion.

A Presbyterian Alliance.

New York, April 20.—The committee appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution for the confederation of the Presbyterian churches, to be considered at the meeting in London on the 21st of July, submitted the same to the meeting to-day. The following was adopted:

It is agreed to form a Presbyterian alliance to meet in general council from time to time, in order to manifest the oneness of the churches, and combine them in furthering the great ends for which the church was instituted by her head; it being understood that the Presbyterian churches in thus uniting do not mean to separate from other churches which hold to Christ, but will be ready to join these in christian fellowship, in promoting the cause of the Redeemer.

Article 1. This shall be called the Confederation of the Reformed churches holding to the Presbyterian system.

2. The bond of union is Christ and the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Any church can by its supreme court obtain admission to the confederation on unwilling its creed, and being admitted by a vote of the general council. The creed must be in conformity with the consensus reformed churches.

3. The constitutional council shall consist of delegates appointed by the churches joining the confederation, the number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the council, and proceeding on the principle of the number of congregations in the churches, the delegates from each church always consisting of an equal number of ministers and elders. The council may, on the recommendation of the committee on overtures, choose associates, not delegates, and invite them to sit, deliberate, etc.

4. Powers of the Council.—While it has power to determine what Presbyterian churches shall be allowed to join, it shall not interfere with the internal order or discipline of any church, but up only such evangelical subjects as have been committed to the church by her great head. Topics may be brought before it by any church which is a member of the confederation, or by members of the council on being transmitted by the committee on overtures. The recommendations of the council shall be submitted to the supreme court of the several churches and be entitled to receive respectful consideration.

5th objects.—The council shall seek to keep all struggling churches, to promote the freedom of church action, and disseminate information concerning the church at large, to commend the Presbyterian system as combining principles and adaptation to all times and conditions. It shall entertain all subjects directly concerned with the work of evangelization, as the following: The peace of churches, distribution of mission work, combination of church energies, especially in reference to great cities and destitute districts, religious instructions for the young, sanctification, suppression of intemperance and other great prevailing vices, systematic beneficence, and the overthrow of infidelity and Romanism.

6th Methods.—The council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers, addresses, publishing and circulating information about the state of the church and missions and by expositions of sound scriptural principles and truth.

It has puzzled many people to decide why the dark wood, so highly valued for furniture, should be called rosewood. Its color certainly does not look much like a rose, so we must look for some other reason. Upon asking, we are told that when the tree is first cut the fresh wood possesses a very strong rose-like fragrance, hence the name. There are half a dozen or more kinds of rosewood trees. The varieties are found in South America, and in the East Indies and neighboring islands. Often the trees grow so large that planks four feet broad and ten in length can be cut from one of them. These broad planks are principally used to make the tops of pianofortes. When growing in the forest, the rosewood tree is remarkable for its beauty, but such is its value in manufactures as an ornamental wood that some of the forests were it once grew abundantly now have scarcely a specimen. In Madras the government has prudently had great plantations of this tree set out in order to keep up the supply.

Capt Eads has closed a contract with Col. James Andrews, of Allegheny city, Pa., for the construction of 350,000 cubic yards of fascine work and 100,000 cubic yards of stone work at South Pass, together with large lumber work, piles, etc., constituting the necessary jetties and dikes for improving the mouth of the the Mississippi river. Col. Andrews is to furnish his own outfit for this work, and to put in place 60,000 cubic yards of fascines, piles, etc., before requiring any pay. His contract will embrace the construction of work sufficient to insure twenty six feet depth of water, and will amount to $3,500,000. When this is completed, other provisions are to be made to secure the thirty feet of water required by Capt. Eads' contract with the government.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. L. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYE HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR J. Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
Chattanooga, Tennessee,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Pavot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
Late of Columbus, Ga
sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

THE CANNON HOUSE RE-OPENED.

Thankful for five years patronage, I announce to the public that on Monday next, April 5th, I will re-open the Cannon House. I shall run it also as a private boarding house. There will be rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, for families. The best of accommodations given at reasonable rates.
apr3-d1m MRS. M. E. CANNON.

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.
By Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trammell.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$25 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. P. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
Macon, Georgia.
Opened January 1st, 1865.
BOARD.....$2 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to three dollars per day.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors in the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,
Griffin, Georgia,
By Mrs. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf

STOP AT
McCOMBS' HOTEL,
Milledgeville, Ga.
☞ Free Hack meets all trains.
apr4—dtf C. G. WILSON, Proprietor.

BURNET HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
CONTINUES TO BE THE
LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.
New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.

Board, per day	$4 00
Southern Merchants, per day	3 00

DUNKLEE, SEARS & CO.'S,
mar13—d2tawdm Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"
Newnan, Georgia,
Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.
E. C. YANCEY.

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street carsmeet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.
BUNT & BRO.
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

TRAVELERS,

And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, Athens, Georgia. [apr4-d1m

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Rowell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence, 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. mar18—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON,
May 1-dly Charlotte, N. C.

Book Binders and Paper Rulers TAKE NOTICE!

WE have just received and put in operation a Patent Automatic Knife Grinder, and are prepared to grind all kinds of knives up to 32 inches long, on the most reasonable terms. Send in your knives and see how perfect it works.
J. C. PEOR & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., March 31, 1875—dtf

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
FRANK T. RYAN, N. G.
T. A. Gramling, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
Thos. J. Buchanan, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.
JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G.
G. H. Gilbreath, secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.
A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
Moses Adler, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 13, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
J. A. GRAMLING, C. P.
W. R. Barrow, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
J. D. HOLMES, N. G.
J. C. Watkins, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

WM. E. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—dlyr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON. Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards south-west of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. LAPRES, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY At Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Dekalb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10,'75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-dly

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74-d9m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup.

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee. mar27, 1875—d6m

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.
GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

R. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—dly

A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct18, '75-dly

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Judge Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. E. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. E. W. Warren. apr4, '37—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dlyr

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA.

Thursday Morning, April 29, 1875.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

General Traveling Agents:
C. M. ACTON. B. H. PARKS

THE New York court of appeals has decided that banks are not responsible for deposits for safe keeping.

THE Cincinnati Commercial suggests that John Delano should go into the new banking firm of Sherman, Grant & Co.

A PAIR of spurs worn by the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke, have been deposited with the Virginia historical society.

THE latest from Spain is that the Spanish crown is too big for Alfonso's head, and it's got to be padded. Why not pad the young man's head?—*New Haven Herald.*

IT is said that Andy Johnson will sue the New Orleans Times for libel; based on an article in that paper stating that he used money to secure his election as senator.

THE average income of the French government from the tax upon successions to property is 3,000,000 francs; but for this last year it is 12,000,000, so much busier than usual has death been among the rich.

HAVING passed through the glories of the Concord centennial, we must prepare ourselves for Mecklenburg on May 20 and old Bunker Hill on June 17. There is some trouble about that Bunker Hill affair, for we were slightly whipped on the occasion.

SAYS an exchange: "It is fortunate, now Col. Fred has resigned, that we are to have no war with Mexico." But unfortunately, if Mexico should learn that Col. Grant has resigned, she will very naturally conclude that she can easily whip the rest of us, and a war with her will be inevitable.

OUR North Carolina exchanges are deploring the action of the legislature in passing a usury bill. Capitalists are withdrawing their investments and the money is coming over the border. It is an ill wind that blows no good, and we will benefit by the action of the old North state.—*Charleston Telegraph.*

THE "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman" is the title of a work now in press, which will be issued about the 1st of May. The St. Louis Republican understands that this book contains a vast amount of valuable information, hitherto unpublished, relative to the secrets of the federal administration during the late great contest.

THE manufacture of alligator leather has now become an important branch of industry. The skins come chiefly from Florida and Louisiana, and the hunting and skinning of the animals for their hides is extensively pursued. About 20,000 skins are tanned every year. They are manufactured in various parts of the United States, and a number is exported to England and France. The French, owing to their superior methods of tanning, are formidable competitors.

ANDREW SNYDER, member of the house of representatives from Northampton county, died at his residence in Lower Mount Bethel, on Tuesday, of typhoid pneumonia. He is the eighth member of the present house who has died since the election in November last, and the third within the last two weeks. Three vacancies now exist to be filled by special elections next fall—one in Philadelphia, one in Bucks and one in Northampton.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE Commercial seems to think that the democracy are pretty certain to carry all the old slave states at the next presidential election with but two exceptions—South Carolina and Mississippi. This would give them one hundred and twenty-four electoral votes, or within sixty of enough to elect. Our contemporary seems to think it possible that that sixty may be found in the thirty four of New York, the fifteen of Indiana, and the twenty-two of Ohio. Yes, and to guard against accidents, it might as well include the nine votes of New Jersey, the six of Connecticut, the six of California, and the three of Oregon, with an even chance for the five in New Hampshire and the twenty-nine in Pennsylvania.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Crops and the Frosts.

In Georgia the recent cold did but little damage. In the extreme upper portion of the state, on the most elevated grounds, some of the fruit was killed, but not enough to deprive us of our usual supply of peaches, plums, etc. Corn and cotton were either not far enough advanced to receive injury, or the freeze was not sufficiently severe to kill the plants. In many places ice was formed, and grave apprehensions were excited, but the first fears, like the first reports, were found to be without substantial basis. The polar wave, in short, gave us a good scare, without doing us much injury.

From Tennessee, where the cold snap was severely felt, we get very similar reports. At first it was thought the fruit, wheat, barley and tobacco were all killed, and the earlier reports fortified this belief. They were greatly exaggerated. There is a good prospect of a fair crop of apples, and in many districts of the state, of other fruits also; the wheat crop, owing to an increased acreage, will be larger than last year, and the injury to the tobacco plants is not serious. The outlook, says the Nashville Union and American, is greatly more favorable than was anticipated ten days ago.

The cold spell visited the middle and southern states with more violence than it [did the northwestern states. The latter escaped to an unusual extent, strange as it may seem. And thus it happens that, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, winter wheat is promising, and that the increased acreage will more than make up any deficiency caused by the severity of the weather. The barely crop will probably be small. Corn will be replanted where it has been killed, and the yield will thus be maintained. Even the prospects of the tobacco crop are good, the only material effect of the weather being to check the growth of plants and delay the crops. As to cotton the frost came too early for such a season as this, to slay any considerable portion of the plant. To sum up the situation, no injury was wrought that will affect the general interests of the country, unless it was in the peach growing districts of Maryland and Delaware. The need of good crops was never greater than it is this year; and it is a matter of common congratulation and thankfulness that the delaying hand of winter did not work irreparable damage to crops that are the country's best and almost only hope in these hard times.

The New Attorney-General.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont is too wealthy, too respectable and too good a lawyer to descend to the acts that characterized Williams' conduct of affairs in the south. He is one of Grant's personal adherents, and doubtless owes his appointment to a subscription of $20,000 to the famous fund that was raised by the admirers of the illustrious gift-taker. But he is a New York lawyer of prominence and great wealth, and will probably make as fair an attorney-general as the necessities of his party will permit. He is fifty-eight years old, and has the reputation of being a lawyer of great acuteness and oratorical strength. During the war he was known as a war democrat. Of all the men mentioned in connection with the vacancy, he is the best, and we may reasonably expect that, unjudicial districts. Not that there will be fair play, for Grantism is so constituted as to render that impossible, but that comparatively speaking, matters will be bettered. The expenses of districts like the one in western Arkansas and the one in North Carolina will be brought into reasonable limits, and the scandalous outflow of the public money for partizan purposes to some extent checked. We shall not condemn him in advance, but shall trustingly hope that a man of his position and prominence and legal talents will not let the office stay in the depths that he will find it. He can't be worse than Williams, and he may be better.

The Henry County Advertising.

The following letter from the sheriff of Henry county explains fully the matter at issue. The Griffin Messenger, which copied the card of Col. Acton, and denied the charge of offering to do the printing for fifty per cent., is of course fully exonerated on that point. Col. Acton was mistaken as to the *party*, though not as to the fact. But we still insist that, as THE CONSTITUTION was doing the printing for the county, the Messenger ought not to have worked to get it away from us, especially in view of the fact that we had the largest circulation in the county.

McDONOUGH, GA., April 23, 1875.

Editors Constitution.—I noticed an article in the daily, of the 25th inst., in reference to the change of the legal advertisements of Henry county by me as sheriff.

Col. Acton misunderstood me, from the reading of his article in reference to the rates of advertisements. I told him that the Atlanta Herald proposed to allow me fifty per cent., and that if he (Acton) would do as well as the Herald, that I would change my advertisements to the CONSTITUTION from the Griffin Messenger, inasmuch as the CONSTITUTION had the greatest circulation in Henry county. I did not tell Col. Acton that J. D. Alexander, of the Messenger, had made any proposition to me at that time. In regard to leaving the Messenger, I had determined to change the legal advertisements of Henry county to an Atlanta paper, before I saw Col. Acton. Col. J. D. Alexander is also mistaken when he said the fifty per cent. offered by THE CONSTITUTION was the cause of his losing the legal advertisements of Henry county.

The contract between myself and Col. J. D. Alexander, in reference to the legal advertisements of Henry, was that Alexander was to allow me 33 1-3 per cent. on a single levy, at three dollars per levy.

I did not withdraw the legal advertisement of Henry county from the Griffin Messenger from any preference of my own, but by the many solicitations of the citizens of Henry county. I am very unexpectedly brought into this correspondence. I hope I will be relieved of any further participation in controversy that is going on. Any information that either of the gentlemen may want in the future can get it by applying to me.

J. H. BRYANS,
Sheriff Henry County, Ga.

"Small in the Atlanta" Herald.

Such was the heading of an article in the Herald a few days since, save that the word "Constitution" supplied the place of its own name. We call attention to the card of the sheriff of Henry county, and if it don't transfer the title of "small," and very small at that, to the Atlanta Herald, there is no meaning in language. Eagerly that paper copied from another a charge against THE CONSTITUTION, when singularly enough the matter comes backs to itself as the first and real criminal. "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost." Verily it would seem so. The Herald will of course hasten to publish Sheriff Bryans' letter.

THE New York Sun is puzzled in its endeavor to account for the accumulation of 242,538 hats and 309,455 forage caps for the use of 25,891 enlisted men, or over twenty-one hats and caps to each soldier. It solves the military mystery by accepting the theory that they are intended for strategic use on the Plains. They are to be laid on the grass in long skirmish lines around camps and forts on high ground—each hat and cap representing a sharp-shooter on his belly calmly awaiting attack. If we do not accept this theory then we must attribute the stock to the interest of the quartermaster-general in a patented process for preventing the ravages of moths, or else to the chronic waste of the public money.

THE strike in the office of the Washington Chronicle discloses the fact that many of the best papers in the country do not employ Union printers. Among these may be named the Boston Transcript, New York Evening Post, Philadelphia Bulletin, St. Louis Republican, Chicago Times, Louisville Courier-Journal, and all, or nearly all, of the San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers. There are hundreds of others in various sections of the country that do not employ printers who are members of the Typographical Union: and a large majority of the printers in the country are not members of the organization.

THE first installment of the Virginius indemnity, and something handsome besides, has been paid, although none of it was due under the convention. The first installment of $30,000 would have been due on the eleventh of next month; but the Spanish government has anticipated it by paying to Mr. Cushing 225,000 pesetas, or $45,000. The remainder, $35,000, will doubtless be paid soon.

AT a recent meeting of the Missouri board of immigration it was resolved that ten thousand copies of the map of the state should be lithographed, and that suitable information should be printed on the backs of them. Such efforts secure immigrants. The opposite course does not secure them. The latter proposition can be proven by putting Georgia on the stand.

THE Jones duelling case in Kentucky is before the courts of that state again, on a petition for a rehearing. Should the petition be overruled, Gov. Leslie will probably withdraw his proclamation ordering a new election for clerk of the court of appeals, and Jones will undisturbedly remain in office.

ON our local page will be found a card from the managing editor of the Atlanta Daily News, stating that the News has suspended publication till Sunday next. The card is addressed to the public, whose attention we call to it.

A HEAVY LOSS.

$2,100 and a Pocket Book Gone Glimmering.

[Knoxville Press.]

Col. W. J. Betterton, of Kingston, who arrived in this city last evening, met with a serious loss yesterday morning. He left Kingston early in the morning by boat for Loudon. Having made some collections, he counted over the funds in his pocket-book while on the boat. There was about $800 in money, and checks and drafts amounting to $1,300 more, making $2,100 in all. Col. Betterton made a minute of the papers in the pocket book, with their face amount. Leaving the boat at London he entered a car of the mail train bound east. The conductor calling for his while the train was crossing Loudon bridge, Col. Betterton discovered that his pocket book was missing from the rear of his pantaloons in which he usually carried it, and a hurried search of all the other pockets about his clothes was resultless. Leaving the train he returned to Loudon, and made a search of the boat without success. Taking a freight train he reached this city last evening. The only theory concerning the loss of the pocket book, other than that it was stolen, is the probability of it having dropped from the pocket into the river while Col. Betterton was in the water closet of the boat. A minute of the papers being retained, Col. Betterton hopes to save the $1,100 which they represented, but the $800 in greenbacks he fears has gone glimmering.

Execution.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

VIENNA, April 28.—Antonia Lopez

THE NINTH.

Progress of the Canvass—Mr. Hill at Dahlonega—Comments of the Press, etc.

An Estes Man in Hall Expresses His Sentiments.

MR. HILL AT DAHLONEGA.

DAHLONEGA, GA., April 27.

Hon. B. H. Hill was received here with much enthusiasm, and made a speech to the debating societies at their request and that of many citizens.

Mr. Hill will get as many votes in the upper counties as either Price or Estes.

H. H. P.

THE CAMPAIGN IN HALL.

GAINESVILLE, April 27, 1875.

Editors Constitution.—The campaign has opened up in its full glory. Your readers all know the action of the convention—that no one was nominated, and that Mr. Hill was requested by the Hill faction to take the field, which he did two days before the convention adjourned; that the Bell party, which was the strongest in the convention, put forth Mr. Estes as the standard bearer of the organized democracy; that Mr. Price was already in the field as an independent candidate, and stumping the district. Col. J. J. Findley has announced himself a candidate. He represents the republican side of the question.

The candidacy of Mr. Estes has been, and is being, well received here and all other places heard from. Hundreds of voters who were partial to Mr. Hill prior to the convention will not, and can not, now support him because of the action of his adherents in the convention. It was that rule or ruin idea of the Hill faction that is so obnoxious to our people.

The CONSTITUTION was well received by the convention, and is making hosts of friends by its fair reports. We are willing for the Atlanta papers to take sides in this fight, but in all conscience we want the right to exercise our own opinions and vote as we please.

HALL.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Athens Watchman: We carefully abstained from taking sides in the scramble between the friends of Messrs. Hill and Bell—simply promising to support the nominee of the convention.

Having failed to make a nomination, we the people, are left free to choose for ourselves. Much as we esteem the other gentlemen in the field, neither they nor their friends can blame us for expressing a preference for the Hon. B. H. HILL—whose transcendant abilities are acknowledged throughout the state and all over the country.

Need we say one word to urge the people to turn out on the fifth of May? No one doubts Mr. Hill's election. But give him a rousing majority.

Dahlonega Signal: The Gainesville convention having adjourned without making a nomination, thus absolving us from all obligations, we hoist the name of our first love, Hon. W. P. Price, at our masthead, as our candidate for the 44th congress, and urge the voters of the 9th district to rally to the support of one who, in the dark and trying hours of reconstruction, and his subsequent record as the member of the 41st and 42d congress, has proven himself a patriot and statesman.

Cumming Clarion: The Gainesville convention has adjourned, having declared Mr. John B. Estes as the candidate to oppose Mr. Hill.

The Bell men made every possible proposition of fairness, proposing to take any third man, but the Hillites rejected every thing and stuck to Ben. The names of Welborn, Dorsey, Irwin, Billups, and others were successively presented, but rejected by the Hill men. No one would do them but Hill.

Mr. Estes lacked only two of a two-thirds nomination. He is a good man, conservative in his views, and deserves the support of the democracy and all those who prefer peace to ruin. Rally to the polls and show your democracy and conservatism. Every voter to the polls.

The Athens Georgian hoists the name of Mr. Hill, and writes a strong, earnest editorial in his behalf.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Expedition by Prince Freddie.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

CHICAGO, April 27.—The geological and topographical exploring expedition to the Black Hills and vicinity, headed by the government scientific commissioner, and accompanied by a military escort under Lieutenant-colonel Fred Grant, will start about the 10th of May from Yankton, Dakotah, proceeding thence by a small steamer up the Missouri. Its ultimate destination is Yellow Stone valley, which will be thoroughly surveyed, the waters of the river sounded, and the mineralogical features of the region examined. Yellow Stone river will be navigated as far as possible, and the expedition intends to follow it at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, with a view to making a chart of its course, depth of water, and height of its rapids and cascades.

Another expedition will, in the course of the season, be sent out by General Custar. Its destination will be the Big Horn and Powder river region.

Cautious Piety.

(The Brunswicker.)

Last Sunday was a raw, blustering day, but several converts to Christianity were sufficiently warmed with faith to enable them to enter the portals of the colored Baptist church through the turgid waters of Grand river. But the scene was too uninviting for one little fellow who was to have been immersed on that that day. He dogged behind the crowd that stood on the river bank, and hid until the ceremony was over. He afterwards explains his strange conduct by saying:

"I'se got suah 'nuff 'ligion—I'se done found Jesus—but dat water did look too cold. S'posen I catch my deff o' cold, and die?"

It was suggested to him that, in such an event, he would have gone straight to heaven.

"Dunno," he replied, slowly shaking his head. "I feels pretty sartin in my own mind dat I'se 'ligion, but a fool nigger's liable to be mistaken. Don't want to take too many chances on it jist yet."

Williams' Resignation.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The National banks are responsible for counterfeit money sent here for redemption. Characteristic letters &c., passed between Williams and the President. Williams disavows coquetting with Oregon for senatorial honors. He will mend his fortune by practice before the supreme court.

A Dead Actress.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 28.—Mrs. Sarah J. Conway, of the Brooklyn theater, died at five minutes past seven o'clock to-night, at her residence in Brooklyn, of gastric fever and enlargement of the liver. Her last public appearance was on the 15th inst., when she played at the Academy of Music in aid of St. Mary's hospital.

The Gustave Outrage.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

SANTANDER, April 28.—As a final act of reparation for the Gustave outrage, the Spanish commander at Guclaric, on the arrival of the German fleet off that port, fired a salute of 21 guns with due ceremony agreed upon.

Tom Scott

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

GALVESTON, April 28.—Col. Tom Scott and ex-Congressman Phelps arrived here to-night from Mexico, and departed in a special train to examine the railroads in which they are interested.

Bishop of Breslau.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BERLIN, April 28.—The legal proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian government for the removal of the Prussian bishop of Breslau for violation of the ecclesiastical laws.

Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.—For middle and South Atlantic states clear or clearing weather during Thursday, with southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer and temperature.

Bishop Jaggar.

[The Constitution's Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Mr. Jaggar

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Palmer, a Spiritual Medium, Put on the Stand by the Defense.

She Testifies to Seeing "Vicky" and "Theodore" Kissing Each Other, etc.

Some Lively Scenes in the Court.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed to-day in the presence of a slightly increased number of auditors, and the cross-examination of Mr. Partridge was continued by Mr. Beach.

A PLYMOUTH PERSON FAINTS.

The defense then called Edward J. Wright, and as he took the stand a member of Plymouth church group fell in a faint. A physician present, at the request of Judge Neilson, took charge of the gentleman.

A LETTER FROM TILTON TO DOWS.

Evarts then read a letter from Tilton to Dows, dated September 18, 1871, asking him and his wife to read his (Tilton's) life of Mrs. Woodhull and let him know what they thought of it. This letter was placed in evidence.

TESTIMONY OF CASHIER WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright, who is cashier in A. T. Stewart's store, then testified to overhearing a conversation in a railroad car in November, 1872, between Theodore Tilton and another person, when the former said, referring to the Woodhull publication, that he did not care about the publication for himself, but cared only for his wife, who was in delicate health.

On cross-examination the witness said he did not know how the defense became acquainted with his information.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH L. PALMER.

Elizabeth L. Palmer was the next witness. She testified that she was a landscape artist, and had obtained a divorce from her former husband, Herbert Daniel Hart. She become acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull in May, 1870, through the labor-reform movement. I occupied a position in her office in the spring of 1871, when I become acquainted with Tilton. I called at Tilton's office with Mrs. Woodhull, and he came over to Mrs. Woodhull's office. There was a conversation about the Golden Age and the paper conducted by Mrs. Woodhull being run in the interest of the spiritualist movement. The Golden Age was said to be a radical paper, and Tilton asked me to be an agent for it, but I declined. During the spring and summer of 1871 I often saw Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office, taking lunch. I saw him often at the house, and knew he was in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom more four times, because some person said so. There were writing materials kept there. I saw him sitting at that desk on one occasion. I saw him on his way there once, with Mrs. Woodhull, and was about leaving the house and bidding them good-bye. His manner was always affectionate towards her, calling each other "Vicky," and "Theodore." I saw them kiss each other once. I often saw them set with their arms around each other. And they often talked about becoming heads of the spiritualists of this country. Mrs. Woodhull read the card of May 22, 1871, to me, and once before this I heard a conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton about the scandal against Beecher; and Tilton said his wife was as pure as snow, to which Mrs. Woodhull replied, it was not in the nature of things for a man and a woman to be thrown together as Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were, and not have something take place between them.

Early in 1872, before the publication of the Woodhull scandal, I heard her read the proofs of scandal to Tilton, and he gave them to me to read. I saw it was the same as was afterwards published. It was then spoken of as the Beecher-Tilton scandal. I said that if she published anything relating to the lives of persons she would only get herself into trouble, and that it would be her death blow. I told her if she published the story I would not have anything more to do with her.

The usual recess here interrupted the proceedings. Gen. Pryor and Mr. Fullerton were absent.

AFTERNOON SESSION

After recess Mrs. Palmer testified as follows: My present husband belongs to the magnetic school of medicine. I did not participate in his practice or treatment of his patients. I acted as a medium in discovering the diseases of his patients. I profess to be a spiritual medium, and was called on at times to make clairvoyant examinations of his patients. I was married to Dr. Palmer in 1874, and examined his patients before that time for compensation. I was paid for services rendered Dr. Palmer, and this was understood by the parties. I cannot tell whether I was in a state of trance when I made these examinations, but I was in a state of personal unconsciousness. I was not cognizant of saying or doing anything while I was in this state. On other occasions I have acted as a medium and not confined myself altogether to the practice of medicine. When I am in my normal condition I can see things not visible to other people. I can see all the acts committed by persons throughout their lives, written on their souls, as you are able to read the pages of a book. I have seen spirits floating around me while you were questioning me, but whether they are good or evil I cannot tell.

I was married to my present husband a few days after my devorce from my former husband. I believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation, and have no sympathy with free-love doctrines. I obtained my divorce in this city on the ground of adultery. I believe that if married people could not live happily, the legislature should be petitioned to put unhappy marriages aside, and not cause people to become criminals.

In January, 1871, I became acquainted with Tilton at his office, where I went with Mrs. Woodhull. I was told it was his office. My impression is that she told me so. I do not remember where the office was, but you went up a flight of long narrow stairs, where there were two rooms. I went there a second time and met Moulton there then. I could not say whether the office resembled an editorial sanctum, but there were papers strewn around and a marine picture hanging on the wall. Miss Claflin went to see Moulton on some law business. Mrs. Woodhull's familiarity with Tilton ripened very rapidly after my acquaintance with them. Their familiarities were neither concealed nor were they more open. Col. Blood was almost always in the office, and these familiarities were practiced before him. Col. Blood was in the bed room when I saw Tilton there. I was present in February, 1871, at Mrs. Woodhull's office, when the conversation took place between her and Tilton about the prospects of the Golden Age. I was filling an order for stockings, and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton came in on the occasion. The substance of the language was that his paper should take up the views of the spiritualists, and Mrs. Woodhull was to be the head of the party. Both papers were to be used in this manner to be the organs of the new party. My impression is that they were continuing a conversation which they had begun some time before. It was to be a consolidation of all the scattered spiritual parties, and Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were to be the leaders. Each paper was to admire the tenets of the other. Mrs. Woodhull was talking very earnestly on one occasion about the scandal with some person, long before the proofs were brought out, and Tilton came in. He said that the story of Beecher and his wife was not true.

The Missing Steamer.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 28.—The bark Jacob, from Limerick, which arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock, reports that on the 26th of April, they fell in with the steamer Metropolis, from Bermuda, bound for New York, in a helpless condition. Her foremast, head mast, and main top mast were broken; her boilers were leaking badly, and her sails were split. Added to this, she was short of coal and provisions.

She had on board twenty-two passengers, five of whom the Jacob took on board, and then furnished the Metropolis provisions, so that she could get to some port for repairs. The passengers taken off by the Jacob were J. Bean, Martin Boylan, Mr. Blocker and wife, and Mr. Williams.

A Suit Begotten by Kellogg.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Governor Kellogg has instructed his attorney-

THE LAND OF MONTEZUMA.

As Seen by Our Special Correspondent.

The Senatorial "Break Down"—Vera Cruz—The "Terra Caliente"—Chiquihuite Mountains—Cordova—Barranca del Metlac—Orizava—Maximilian's Heroism.

Editors Constitution: Having returned from Mexico I will proceed to give you, in a short series of articles, a review of what I saw there and heard.

In a previous letter from Vera Cruz, I narrated to you the circumstances attending the breaking up of the "grand senatorial excursion party to Mexico," because of rumors of yellow fever and *other causes*—particularly the latter.

I will not, consequently, touch upon theses points further, as I suppose the press of the country has done its full part in the matter, but will proceed to the narration of those events succeeding the arrival in Mexico of that wing of the "grand excursion party" who really did go.

We left New Orleans Sunday, April 4th, on the fine mail steamer, "City of Havana," captain, S. F. Phillips, and after touching at Tampico and Turpan, arrived at Vera Cruz April 9th.

There is no regular harbor here. All vessels anchor between the main land and the island, upon which is built the famous castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The island protects the shipping from the force of the waves rolling inward, but not from those from the north, consequently whenever "a norther" blows, all vessels have to hoist anchor and put out to sea till it subsides. This fact is greatly to the disadvantage of Vera Cruz as a seaport. Another drawback is that there are no wharves for vessels, and consequently all cargoes are landed or taken aboard by means of lighters. The Mexican railroad company, however, I was told, contemplate running a wharf out into deep water, to obviate this difficulty.

Our party at about 10 A. M., went ashore in a little boat. About a score of these, by the way, had surrounded our vessel as she dropped anchor; and the way their occupants jabbered Spanish, for a few moments, was rather amusing as well as perplexing to us of the party who scarcely understood a word in that language. We stopped at the Hotel des Diligencias, which is near the shore and fronts the beautiful little city park. The hotel is rather an inferior one: the rooms, like all we saw in the tropics, are high and airy. The floors are of brick. In the centre of the building was a court yard. The fare was pretty good; the charges exhorbitant.

Some of us went into the park, whose features were assentially tropical, and in which were numbers of birds flying from tree to tree, which kept up an incessant chattering. We likewise went into the cathedral, where we saw numbers of images, paintings, gold and silver ornaments &c.

About 12 M., we started upon a special train, with which we were complimented, for Orizava; passing out of the walls of the city of Vera Cruz, as we proceeded.

Just here I will state that, incredible as the senatore may consider it, not one of our party took the yellow fever.

Our route for about the first forty-five miles lay through the flat country, known as the terra caliente (hot land), which is the home of all tropical fruits, as well as of the yellow fever, &c. The scenery all along here was essentially tropical.

We then reached the Chiquihuite mountains, around whose precipitous sides, after crossing a high iron bridge, the road ran for a short distance, and then passed through a tunnel emerged on the opposite side of them at the station called Atoyac.

Just before entering the tunnel we saw a beautiful waterfall on the Atoyac river, which reminded me of Tallulah's "tempesta," though it is not so high.

I was told that while the road was being built to this point, "almost as many men died as there were spikes on the road," which were, doubtless, expressing it rather strongly. The mortality, without exaggeration, was said to have been fearful.

Cordova was the next point at which we stopped. This is a city of 7,000 inhabitants, and lies in the midst of the orange, banana, coffee, sugar, &c. region. Oranges can be bought here for one cent a piece—and they are better oranges than we get in Atlanta.

Cordova, by the way, is the place to which ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, Gen. Price and other distinguished confederates emigrated just after the war. They soon, however came to the very sensible conclusion that, after all, Dixie was the best country in the world, and accordingly returned home again.

Our party was here met by Colonel Braniff, the superintendent of the *Ferro Carril Mexicano* (Mexican railroad), Mr. Bostera, who holds a prominent office in the Mexican war department, and Mr. Foster, United States minister to Mexico.

Some miles beyond Cordova the road entered the *Barranca del Metlac* (Metlac ravine). For one and a half miles it ran up this, along the sides of a very steep ridge, being at times on the verge of an almost abrupt precipice four hundred feet high. We then crossed the ravine on a bridge one hundred and thirty feet high, and having a curve of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and thence ran through a tunnel and on down the other side of the canon, along the edge of a high cliff, till we issued forth upon the level table land beyond, having passed through seven tunnels which are cut through the jutting sides of the cliffs. The engineering here was very fine. The road almost appears to be stuck on the sides of the cliff. The *barranca* is narrow, and both in going up and down it, we could see the road on the opposite side from us.

Our route hence for several miles was almost straight, being over a flat table land, as smooth as an Etowah river "bottom," and lined on each side by a steep ridge which towered above the clouds. These are less that two miles apart.

This is the Encina valley. It is wonderfully fertile. It produces cereals, tropical fruits, &c.

We soon afterwards, at about sunset, reached Orizava, which is built in the most lovely valley. It is a beautiful city, and romantically situated. It is five thousand feet above the sea, and has over thirteen thousand inhabitants. The workshops of the Mexican railway are here.

We stopped for the night at the Hotel des Diligencias, where we were compliMerted by some friends, with a very fine supper.

After supper we went out to the "Club House," in which is a reading room, billiard room, &c. It is the pleasure resort of the elite, and is well fitted up.

This house was for three months the residence of the Emperor Maximilian.

After the French left Mexico, and matters began looking badly for the success of his cause, he came down here with the intention of departing for Europe. He sent down orders one night for a special train to be prepared to take him to Vera Cruz, where an Austrian vessel was awaiting for him.

Some of the Mexican officers, however, in his service appealed to him so strongly to stay and protect them from the wrath of the republican forces, that he abandoned his intention of departing, and resolved to stand by his friends to the end, whatever it should be.

The next morning ten out of twelve officers in his cabinet, I was told, left for Vera Cruz, whence they departed on the next vessel for Europe.

As Col. Braniff, the superintendent of the railroad said, in narrating the above circumstances, "whatever people may say about Maximilian in other respects, there is no doubt but that in this matter he acted like a man."

However, this is enough for one time, so I will for the present leave our party wrapped in quiet slumber at the hotel des Diligencias. URIAH CAMBAL.

Atlanta, April 27th, 1875.

Fires.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.

OSHKOSH, April 28.—Oshkosh is in ashes. Engines have ceased. The best engine burned. The firemen are blowing up the buildings, hoping to save portion of the town.

BELLOW'S FALLS, Vt., April 28.—Several fires within the last 24 hours, including Graham's woolen factory. Loss heavy.

HERMAN, N. Y., April 28.—The business portion of the town is burned. Loss $100,000.

The Missing Steamer.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

BOSTON, April 28.—The Metropolis, overdue from Bermuda, was seen on the 17th of April, with head foremast gone, sailing slowly, but did not signal for

NURSING THE FINNY TRIBE.

Five Million Little Shad Let Loose in the Hudson—Good Work Accomplished by Our Fish Commissioners—Stocking our Rivers and Lakes—Prospects of Good Sport in the Future.

[New York Sun.]

The report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of this State, Horatio Seymour, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Edward M. Smith, for the year 1874 has been printed, and the good work done by them in conjunction with Seth Green is plainly set forth in the well-printed and finely illustrated pamphlet issued by the Legislature. In regard to shad hatching, 5,149,000 eggs were taken and artificially impregnated, and 5,020,000 young shad turned loose in the Hudson River, and as only one-fiftieth of the number hatched are annually taken, the supply is steadily increasing. The yield for the past year was fully equal to the demand, and the consequence was that on the bank of the stream prices ruled at two-thirds less than before. Complaint is made that the thousands of nets between Troy and the harbor are worked day and night the season through, thus preventing the parent fish from reaching the headwaters to spawn; and the Commissioners urge the passage of a law compelling the fishermen to rest from their labors from Saturday night till Monday morning.

The stocking of the inland waters of the State with bass of various kinds has continued with marked success, although all attempts to take spawn from the black bass and cognate varieties have been failures. Many ponds and lakes which were lately bare of fish are commencing to yield fairly, and one can now enjoy a good day's fishing where for years past it was impossible to catch anything but a fisherman's cold or a blind eel. Salmon trout and white fish have been sent to all parts of the United States in large quantities, and no fewer than 527,000 white fish and 101,000 salmon distributed among the waters of the State.

Experiments with the grayling, a fish not until recently known to exist on this continent, have proved successful, and at the Coladonia hatching-house there are 90 fish of that species in good condition—the first ever hatched by artificial means. The parent fish were brought from the Au Sable, Michigan, last year by Seth Green.

Although no immediate steps have been taken to propagate eels, "those hogs of the ocean," as Mr. Roosevelt calls them, 36,000 have been placed in Buffalo creek, above Niagara Falls, in order to see what would be the result of introducing them into Lake Erie. The blue back trout of Maine has been introduced into the State, and the Commissioners hope that before long a supply can be afforded for one or more of the lakes.

They earnestly protest against the use of pound nets, particularly in the narrow inlets to the Great South Bay of Long Island. There are only about fifteen of these in all, having from twenty to thirty owners, but they as effectually bottle up the Great South Bay for fishing purposes as if they had corked it up and sealed the cork. In ordinary cases the owners of these fifteen nets take the whole supply of fish which would otherwise belong to the inhabitants along the whole shore. Each net will capture, on an average, nine tons of fish per month. They are worked for six months, which would give fifty-four tons for each net for the season, or 810 tons for the fifteen; nearly 2,000,000 pounds of fish appropriated from the common store by a score of men. The residents complain that there is no longer any fishing in the bay. They wonder what has become of the blue-fish, and the weak-fish, and the king-fish. These used to be taken by the hundred in a tide. Visitors no longer care to go to Fire Island for a day's strolling. They are disappointed too often in the sport. The fish have simply gone into the pound nets. Not enough have escaped to maintain the breed." The use of giant powder and lime is also deplored. The report closes with an outlined schedule of the intentions and plans of the Commissioners for the coming year.

THE VEILED MURDERESS.

Henrietta Robinson a Free Woman Again.

[Troy Times, 19th.]

The bill that has just passed both Houses of the Legislature in relation to the convicts sentenced to prison for life affects but one person sentenced from Troy—Henrietta Robinson, known as "the veiled murderess." The bill provides that persons sentenced for life shall be conditionally released at the end of fifteen years, provided their conduct has been such as to warrant clemency; that they are to have their liberty for ten years, at the end of which time, if no other charge is brought against them, they are to receive their pardon. If they are convicted of crime during that time they are to be remanded to prison to serve out the life sentence. Mrs. Robinson is now confined in the insane asylum at Auburn, being one of the three women in the State Prison there who will be released by the new law. Her crime is familiar to the Trojans. She was convicted in 1854 of poisoning a saloon-keeper residing near her home in the upper portion of this city by administering poisoned beer. No provocation was shown, but it was proved that she not only administered the poison to the person who died, but also to a lady, a relative of the deceased. She was sentenced to be hung, but this was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. She remained in Sing Sing Prison until quite recently, when she became insane, and was transferred to Auburn. She was very beautiful, and to this day even the counsel who defended her, among whom was the Hon. Martin L. Townsend, do not know her parentage for a certainty. She became known as "the veiled murderess" on account of her refusal to raise her veil during the trial. She has no friends, and will probably remain in the insane asylum until released by death. A few years ago her pardon would have been gladly welcomed. It comes too late, however, and perhaps she will never realize it.

The Cattle Pest.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Complaints are pouring in from all the surrounding counties of the fearful destruction of horses and mules by buffalo gnats. Many small planters, especially colored ones, are ruined by having their only horse or mule killed, and being unable to replace them at a time when they are so badly needed. The Ledger publishes a letter from a planter near Macon, Fayette county, which says not less than two hundred horses and mules have died during the past three days within ten miles of this place.

Carl Schurz.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Carl Schurz is going to Europe next week, and last night his friends gave him a dinner in New York. His brief speech was mainly in praise of the independent voter and his growing importance in politics. Mr. Schurz thinks that it is the voters who are not bound to either party who must be relied upon to place a statesman in the presidential chair.

Remarks by John Bright.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, April 28.—At a reception given to M. Chevarier, the distinguished French economist, at Birmingham this evening, John Bright made some remarks on free trade, in the course of which he said it was ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition, when a protective tariff prevents them from competing in American markets.

Mining Troubles.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BRUSSELS, April 28.—The trouble with

OUR MILLEDGEVILLE LETTER.

Georgia Baptist Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 26, 1875.

Editors Constitution:

This large and respectable body, representing so much of the wealth, intelligence and piety, of our good old commonwealth has just closed its session, and a *resume* of its acts &c., together with such other items of news as we have been able to pick up, may not be interesting.

THE PERSONEL OF THE CONVENTION.

Rev. David E. Butler, pastor of the Baptist church in this city, and president of the last, and re-elected president of the present convention, is a man of decided character. His face indicates energy, zeal and earnestness. He presides with dignity, courtesy and affability—prompt in his decisions, and correct in his rulings. The harmony of the body was not once disturbed by disorderly debate, or captious appeals from the decisions of the chair. He is, at present, if I mistake not, president of the board of trustees of Mercer university, grand master of the masonic grand lodge of Georgia, one of the directors of the Georgia rail road, a prominent actor in the various agricultural associations of the state, and president of the cotton states agricultural congress,

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "work." mar12-1y

ATLANTA.

Thursday Morning, April 29, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	10
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	28	Ocmulgee	37
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $3 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Flowers, birds and fish at auction.
Called meeting of Tallulah.
Central Baptist S. S. picnic.
Boarders wanted by Mrs. Jones.
Situation wanted.
Letters of administration.
Postponement of impeachment trial.
Notice to the public.
Milton county deputy sheriff sales.
Card from owners of Ponce de Leon Springs.
Dade county sheriff sales.
Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
Notice—S. N. Dorsett.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prices. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light; glazed 8½c per light, 8x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 10c per light. 2-3x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25; 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $3 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eod1m

William Finger, Esq.

As I have a larger stock of furniture than I wish to hold during the summer, in order to reduce my stock, I will sell for the next thirty days everything in my line at greatly reduced prices. If you want bargains come at once. I mean business. And, as I wish to keep my Upholsterer employed I will sell Parlor suits and all goods in the upholstery line at prime cost. My workman, Mr. Finger, is acknowledged to be the best upholsterer in the State. I keep, also, a large stock of Picture Frames and Mouldings. A fresh lot just in.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-d1f 42 and 44 Whitehall street

Unlimited Facilities,

must control all competition every state where Furchgott, Benedict & Co. do a retail business. They have received their Summer Goods and Dress Goods, as follows: Silks, formerly sold at 75c per yard, reduced to 60c; others from $1 00 to $5 cents. Dress goods at a great sacrifice. In White Goods, Lawns, Notions, Piques, Embroidery, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Flowers, Sashes, we have the largest assortment and at the lowest prices ever offered in any house South. Domestic goods at retail strictly at prices other merchants pay Jobbers. Save money and purchase your goods from Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
apr25-d1f

A LARGE line of Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 18 wide, in new designs, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr25-d3t

J. S NEWMAN, of Sparta, has been appointed clerk in the department of agriculture of Georgia.

NOVELTIES in the new Ecru suits at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s.
apr25—d3t

BEAUTIFUL designs in 3-plys, Ingreins and cheap Carpets, at the Carpet Store of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. apr 5 d3t

WANTED.—Ten or twelve non-union printers Apply immediately at the office of the Daily News, Alabama st. apr28 if

NEW Pique and Embroidery for ladies' Suits, to arrive to-morrow, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co's apr25—d3t

BARGAINS.—We are selling Mens' All Wool Cassimeres Suits from $8 up. Call and see them at Hirsch's, 50 and 52 White hall street. apr25-sun-wed&thur

WE are daily receiving new and novel styles in Dress Goods, Fans, Trimmings, &c.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO
apr25—d3t

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the ladies of the Sewing Society of St. Philip's Church, on Thursday evening, April 29th, 1875.
apr21—d1f

VEGETABLES! VEGETABLES! VEGETABLES! VEGETABLES!

Have now in store, and will continue to keep during the season, a complete stock of GREEN GROCERIES at wholesale and retail.
apr7—dtf JNO. T. HAGAN.

A RARE CHANCE.—We have now come to the conclusion that we have overstocked ourselves, and MUST SELL, even be be it be at a sacrifice. Now is your chance to get good cloth ng for a little money. Call and be convinced. Furchgott & Jacobi,
50 and 62 Whitehall street.
apr25—sun-wed&thur

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—There is nothing more attractive about a house than pictures. They not only add to the pleasure of the inmates but give an air of culture and refinement to the rooms. A most excellent opportunity just now presents itself to our citizens to procure themselves with beautiful and valuable oil paintings. This evening at 730 o'clock Messrs. Mayson & Norman will begin the sale of a fine collection, comprising landscapes, sketches from nature, fruit pieces, sea coast and marine views, hunting scenes, fancy sketches, etc., both original and copies, from the best American and European artists

Personal Paragraphs.

—Bishop George F. Pierce was in the city yesterday, and left for Macon last night.

—Rev. Frank C. Johnson, of Albany, is the most original preacher in Georgia.

—Henry E. Colton, the well-known newspaper correspondent, was in the city yesterday.

—We are pleased to state that the condition of Mr. R. D. Mann was considered favorable yesterday evening.

—Judges C. D. McCutchen and Hugh Buchanon, Col. R. T. Fouche and Col. C. N. Featherstone were in the city yesterday.

—A letter to one of the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION from William Henry Peck, announces that Mr. Peck and family sailed from New York on the 24th, and will reach here today or to-morrow. We extend them a hearty welcome.

Mere Mention.

—There is a growing demand for real estate at fair prices.

—Dealers in straw hats and muslin goods, complained that yesterday was not much of a day for the sale of these articles.

—Estimates are being made for finishing up the uncompleted portion of the Kimball house during the summer.

—The silver pitcher and cup, won by the Governor's Guards by having out the largest number of men memorial day, will be presented at their armory on Friday night next.

—The Sunny South for to day contains a fine engraving of John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and a striking life-size portrait of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, with a sketch of his life by Judge Lochrane.

—The children of the Catholic Sunday schools of Augusta, and a number of the citizens of that place, will come to Atlanta on an excursion, reaching here the morning of the 5th of May. Considerable preparation is being made here by their friends to receive them, and we doubt not but that it will be a highly enjoyable affair.

A HITCH IN THE PROGRAMME.

The Civil Righters Get in a Snarl.

The country has been flooded for days with a flaming hand-bill, announcing the celebration of the passage of the civil rights bill, in this city on the third of May next. The programme provides for the formation of a procession at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock, and then to march down Hunter to Broad, up Broad to Peachtree, up Peachtree to Houston, and up Houston to Ponce deLeon springs.

The orators announced are Fred Douglass, John M. Langston, R. B. Elliott, H. M. Turner, and Dr. H. E. Bonldin.

A supper will be given at James' hall, at night, for which fifty cents will be charged.

The following names appear signed to the hand bill: C. H. Morgan, J. B. Fuller, W. Thrasher, S. Holland, C. Jenkins, H. Gunn, John Johnson, J. Jones, T. Easter, G. M. Pate, J. Green, and C. Walton, chief marshal.

The proprietors of Ponce DeLeon spring in another column announce that the springs are private property and that they will not permit the assemblage of parties of white or black there without their consent. They say their consent was not asked for this meeting, and they do not propose to have the grounds used for such purposes. [Personal reconsider.—*News.*

MEMORIAL DAY.

How it was Observed at Milledgeville, Forsyth, Athens, Columbus, Covington, Savannah and Macon.

Rest! soldiers, rest!
Sweet be thy sleep!
On this, our Feral Day,
We come with garlands fresh and fair,
To scatter bloom away;
And ne'er shall memory cease to weep,
Nor footsteps lightly tread,
Where, far from kindred, home and friends,
Lie low our gallant dead!

Decoration day throughout Georgia was observed with more spirit than ever characterised it before, and the turn out was larger than ever before known.

AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

The attendance at the beautiful cemetery was larger than ever before seen. Fully one thousand persons were out. The Baldwin Blues, Capt. B. R. Hertp, and the Salem Greys, Capt. C. W. Ennis, formed in procession in the capitol grounds, with the members of the Ladies Memorial Association and citizens generally and proceeded to the cemetery. A handsome stand was erected near the well. An organ was placed near by. The following ladies and gentlemen sang the songs, "Rest," "Soldier's grave" and "Bring flowers;" Mrs. Howard Tinsley. Miss M. G. Tinsley, Miss L. J. Tinsley, Miss Lizzie Quinn, Miss Alice Wright, Miss Annie Wright, Judge Furman, and John Orme. The excellence of the music was only surpassed by the beauty of the fair singers. After a touching and appropriate prayer by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, the orator of the occasion, Hon. George F. Pierce jr., although suffering from indisposition, delivered one of the most chaste and eloquent memorial addresses we have heard delivered. It was brief and brilliant. At its conclusion the military fired salutes over the graves of their dead comrades, and the multitude engaged in the pleasing task of decorating the graves. All were decorated and with a taste that reflects credit upon the patriotism of Milledgeville

THE DAY IN FORSYTH.

In the afternoon the procession formed at Pye's hall and marched to the cemetery, under the command of Capt. T. M. Brantley, marshal of the occasion, in the following order: Quitman Guards, ladies of the Memorial Association, orator, clergy, pupils of Monroe Female college, pupils of Hillard Male institute, members of the city council, citizens. After a prayer at the cemetery Mr. Robert L. Berner delivered a beautiful and eloquent address, paying a just tribute to the noble virtues and valiant deeds of the martyrs of the lost cause, who lay sleeping before him. After the address the ladies beautified the graves with sweet flowers. A salute by the military, and the ceremonies of the day closed.

THE DAY IN ATHENS.

All business houses were closed, and the entire population of the city were out to honor the memory of the heroes of the "lost cause." The procession organized at the monument, which is in the city at the crossing of College avenue and Market street, in the following order: Band, Athens Guards, University Batallion, Pioneer Hook and Ladder company, Hope fire company, Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, mayor and council, citizens on foot, chancellor, faculty and students, College and Lucy Cobb institute, Methodist Sunday scho l, Presbyterian Sunday school, Baptist Sunday school, Emanuel Sunday school, Oconee Sunday school, Ladies Memorial association, vehicles. The procession stopped at the college chapel, and the exercises opened with prayer by Rev. C. W. Lane, of the Presbyterian church. A chaste and eloquent address by that grand old gentleman, ex-Chancellor Lipscomb. Decoration hymn by Ladies Memorial association. The benediction, and the crowd repaired to the cemetery, where the decoration of the graves was completed.

THE DAY IN COLUMBUS.

From five to eight thousand persons were present. By three o'clock fully eighteen hundred to three thousand persons were packed within the walls of the opera house, to hear the address. On the platform was an array of distinguished Confederate officers—in front, a magnificent display of beauty and chivalry. The stage was decorated on either end by the flags of the Columbus and City Light Guards. In the centre rose a magnificent arch of flowers and evergreens.

At the piano presided Miss Sallie Grant, an accomplished performer. The programme embraced Veni Creator, Mozart's Massaria by Mrs. Lambert Spencer and Mr. Reynolds, of Macon; Moses' Prayer in Egypt—aria by Miss O'Keefe and Mr. W. Coates. Each of these was supported by a fine chorus.

The orator was introduced by Gen. H. L. Benning, a gallant leader of the Columbus soldiery to many a hotly contested field. The orator, Col. Thomas Hardeman, is well known all over the state. He excelled himself on the occasion. His speech was universally pronounced one of the most chaste and eloquent ever offered in Columbus. It required the whole head to admire and appreciate its beauty.

The exercises at the opera house opened with prayer by Rev. J. Corley, and closed with one by Rev. C. A. Kendrick—both Confederate soldiers.

The procession was headed by field music; then the military. All the church bells tolled, and every store was close'. After reaching the cemetery, the military had a lion marched by the grave of Mrs. J. J. Williams, stacked arms, and each member deposited a twig of evergreen upon her grave.

The general decorations were very handsome. Among the most exquisite were, perhaps, those on the graves of Captain S. J. Benning, and the two soldier sons of Rev. Dr. J. H. DeVotie.

THE DAY IN COVINGTON.

The day was very generally observed. Oxford, Starrsville, and the surrounding country was well represented. The exercises were opened by the joint choirs of the different Sunday schools singing "There'll be a rest by and by." Prayer by Rev. W. R. Branham, of Oxford. After which Mr. George H. Hammond delivered a pathetic and beautiful address. After the address the choir sang "Let us pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." Prayer by Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, a d the exercises closed.

THE DAY IN SAVANNAH.

The largest crowds that have ever assembled at the cemeteries, were said to be out in this city. All the city offices, the banks, and the greater portion of the business houses were closed. The address of Capt. Robert Falligant was filled with eloquence, feeling and pathos. No graves were neglected, but wreaths, and crosses, and mosses, and garlands, buds, and blossoms, and immortelles, wrought in varied designs, were laid upon the graves, and none were neglected or forgotten.

THE DAY IN MACON.

The largest crowd that ever assembled at Rose Hill cemetery, was there Monday afternoon. Business was pretty much entirely suspended in the city, and all turned out. The four local companies of the Second Georgia battalion of volunteers, turned out under the command of Major George S. Jones. The young ladies of Wesleyan female college were out in front of the stand, and opened the exercises with a song for decoration day. After an earnest prayer by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, D. D., the young ladies sang "Let us pass over the river." Mr. John P. Ford introduced Mr. Washington Dessau, the orator of the day, who delivered an eloquent address. After the address the crowd was dismissed, with the benediction by Rev. H. K. Rees. The batallion was then reformed, and fired three volleys in honor of the dead.

THE OXFORD LECTURES.

The First of the Course.

OXFORD, GA., April 26, 1875.

Editors Constitution: To-night the lectures of the Oxford lyceum were re-commenced. Dr. Haygood was the lecturer for the evening and he was most certainly a happy selection of the directors. The subject of the discussion was "Character." The doctor in his peculiarly felicitous style, showed us what character was and its importance. He taught us that it is better to be a man than to occupy regal thrones, that the hands which sway the rod of empire over self in making what he ought to be are nobler than those which wield the sceptre of government; that it is greater to obtain the approval of conscience than

"The applause of listening senates to command,
The threat of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land
And read one's destiny in a nation's eyes."

He said with great force that innocence is better than reputation, and goodness is greater than authority. We came away well pleased with the lecture and with broader ideas of life than we have ever had before. Long live Dr. Haygood, his attentive audience, the Oxford lectures and old Emory, our old *Alma Mater* who for forty years has stood out in bold relief a bright and shining light to both church and state. EMORITE.

To The Public.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
ATLANTA, GA., April 28th, 1875.

For satisfactory] reasons, which will be fully explained on resumption, the Atlanta News will suspend publication until Sunday next, on which day we expect to resume, under auspices which will preclude a recurrence of the events that have led to the present temporary suspension. Meantime we ask our patrons to bear with us patiently, during the few days of the non appearance of the News.

We desire to employ ten or twelve printers who are not members of the typographical union, or who are willing to work outside the pale of that organization. To such men we will pay the current rates for composition weekly.

ELBERT BY. CLAIR ABRAMS,
Managing Editor.

ARE receiving by express daily, all the early vegetables of the season, cucumbers, parsley, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, peas, asparagus, new potatoes, &c. The only

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Another Appeal in its Behalf.

Editors Constitution:—In my last appeal to the farmers in behalf of our railroad enterprise I gave some reasons why the farmers of Cobb county were interested and ought to aid in building the road. It is due and proper to state that the farmers of Cobb county have now an enviable reputation by the displays made at the state fairs, twice having borne off the first premium, but I trust that they are not satisfied with these laurels, and that they will not conclude that they have reached perfection in the science of agriculture. They have made a good beginning, nothing more. They never will and never can reach that high condition until the industrial class are better educated, for knowledge is the indispensable basis of prosperity. What proportion of the industrial working classes are now or are being educated? The answer would reveal a sad story, the number is so very small. What are your present means or opportunities for educating the masses of the children of the working classes? Why is there not a good school in every neighborhood? You answer that the common school system is a farce, however pretty on paper. That you are too poor to support and maintain good schools. I agree with you that the common school system does not meet the crying wants of the time; but I deny the statement that you are too poor to apply the remedy. Is the building of railroads a remedy? Yes, for it diversifies labor, stimulates enterprise, increases production, encourages manufacturing and mining, gives useful employment for all and a market at home and abroad for your productions. The W. & A. railroad has done much for Cobb, and our road will still do more. You have a number of manufacturing establishments in Cobb, and I venture the assertion, without knowing, that in the neighborhood of each factory there is a good school; that lands are higher because the factory creates a market for the produce of the farmer, and at the same time it adds to the trade, business and wealth of Marietta and Atlanta. Now if this is true of Cobb county, how is it in my own county Cherokee, and in Pickens, Gilmer and Fannin? Yes, in Dawson, Union and Towns, where we have no road. Cherokee is a larger county than Cobb, I claim richer in soil and mineral, and more abundant water powers. Yet the average value of our cultivated lands are about half that of Cobb still less valuable as we get away from the railroad, from market. The upper counties are particularly rich in minerals, the soil when properly cultivated produces abundant crops, and yet a school house here and there. Immense mountains of minerals are lying dormant in the beds where nature formed them. Rich lands not cultivated, because there is no market for the products. Do not these facts prove that railroads are civilizers, and that without them in this age of refined, cultivated civilization, we are almost a blank.

I know you admit all, and more than I have said, on this subject but you say, as others have said, let those who are interested build them. I accept your proposition. Who are interested? First, those own no land or property, or living on the line of the road. Secondly, those towns or cities which will reap the first fruits of commerce thereby created, to-wit: Marietta and Atlanta. As the southern terminus of our road, Marietta will get the first fruits, and Atlanta as the great centre of commerce of northern Georgia, will be benefited by the increased prosperity of Marietta, as well as that of northern Georgia. And next to the growth and prosperity of Gainesville, Toccoa City, and the towns on the Air-line and Western & Atlantic railroads, contributed to Atlanta? I would not seem to boast, for God created it and gave it a location to be opened up and developed by the roads, natural advantages and wealth equal to any other section in the state or the south. And as a commercial power Atlanta will be the largest beneficiary.

If this is true, and it is true, then every citizen of Atlanta is interested. The whole state is interested, for no one section of our noble old commonwealth can suffer without affecting all, and the prosperity of one adds to the prosperity of all. Does not every bale of cotton, bushel of corn, wheat, rice, &c., every bunch of thread and yard of cloth add so much to the general store? And if so, why would not utilizing the mineral ores and giving to the state the surplus of provision now locked up in these rich valleys for the want of transportation add equally as much? Has Georgia no interest in increasing and retaining her population? Is it either patriotic or statesmanlike to confine the list of those interested to the few who live on the line of the road, who are the most interested because in the greatest need, and who are the poorest and least able to help, being farthest removed from the money market, when all are to be benefitted? I know that the just and unselfish will not so reason. If able to help will not so act. The croakers say we can't build the road. Why can't we? If we can't we ought to stop work now. Suppose one hundred hands, aggrading costs nothing but the expense of working them. The work is going on finely, and I believe will, for I believe the subscription will be increased. Are there not one hundred men who will each pay the entire expense of working one hand? I am an old man, sixty-five years old, and would say to the young men, young farmers, when the war closed I had one horse, worth about one hundred dollars, one cow and about a dollar and a half, and I have a competency to support my good wife and myself the remainder of our days comfortably without labor, and have subscribed to the railroad—all made by farming. I will be one of a hundred to take the pick and shovel and carry it to Canton. I do not say this boastingly, but I want to encourage the young laboring men.

It is folly to say I can't write. You have unusual health and brain. So many croakers say they can't make money farming. You can't if you hire everything done and do nothing yourself. You can't if you drink whisky and attend every gathering, when you have no business there and learn nothing that is useful. You can't if you go in debt and pay heavy interest for all you consume. You can't make money if you have no market for your produce, but you can if you will do your own work, seek information and learn wisdom from the experience of others. Let whisky alone, raise your own supplies, increase the fertility of your soil every year, save what you make, owe no man and obey God. Young men you need the road. We must have it; let us build it. Merchants of Marietta and Atlanta you get the benefit of our trade, and you make money out of our people. Help us build the road and we will send you all the Narrow Guage can haul, and that would be more than all our oxcarts and wagons could haul if they came every day. I hear that some of you prefer the wagon road to the railroad. It would be a bad wish to wish you to be compelled to drive an ox cart or mule-wagon loaded with corn, wheat, cotton or fruit—camp out, wade through the mud, pull, push and scratch, and after a while get to one of our cities and be offered barter or a little cash; or if you get all cash and the town too close, take what your load came to, and what it will buy, and that when you have absolute necessaries; that you have nothing left to buy your wife or daughter a dress; not a hat, bonnet or book for the little ones at home, and then hear a merchant say, "I can't subscribe, the wagon is the best." I am a Baptist, and don't believe in falling from grace, but I pray all good Baptists may be delivered from all such temptation.

I shall be better satisfied that I shall "hold out to the end" if I never have to look on such a man. Our trade and our votes are worth something. The merchant who is too poor to help, is too poor to buy goods to advantage, and we can get better bargains from those who will help us. The politician who is too poor to help us, had better go to work to support his family.

T. T.

A Rare Entertainment.

The Decatur Gymnasium and Minstrel troupe gave an entertainment on Tuesday night at Mason's hall. The hall was crowded and the entertainment was a brilliant success. The gymnastic exercises by the veteran athletes, Barry, Billups, Mason, McAlister, Word and Adams, supplemented by the amusing comicalities of L. J. Glenn, Jr., who filled the role of clown. The song, "Old Black Joe," by Capt. E. L. Grant, was rendered in fine style. The Ethiopian drama of the "Troublesome Servant" was fully up to the mark. E. M. Word as "Old Grimes" and L. J. Glenn, Jr., as "Handy Andy" were inimitable. The banjo solo by Thomas A. Howard was exquisite.

The ticket taker or the masquerade ball was capital. T. H. Chivers was manager, A. C. Billups, (previous difficulties) door keeper, and the following masqueraders: "Citizen," F. H. Mason; "Macbeth," (with three witches) J. D. Grant; "Banjo picker," T. A. Howard; "Richard," L. J. Glenn; "Mose," J. F. Buse; "Bogus Mose," E. L. Grant; "Hamlet," E. M. Word; "Woman," (hunting her husband) C. W. Ansley.

This was mirth provoking, and so was the screaming farce of "Are you afraid of cats," in which E. M. Word was landlord, T. A. Howard first, and A. C. Billups second renter. The whole concluding with the amusing chorus "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground." The celebrated philogynist, Ed. Johnson, also lent attraction to the performance. Success to the boys.

A Southern Ice Company.

Col. G. W. Adair has sold to an ice company, of which Senator Jones, of Nevada, is the capitalist, a lot fronting 70 feet on Alabama street, next to Adair & Brother's guano warehouse, and running back two hundred feet, for an ice factory. The building will be of brick, and cost between $12,000 and $15,000.

The ice is manufactured by a different process to that at Iceville, being made in drip form, and can be furnished at the cost of freight on the lake ice. Factories have been erected in Galveston, New Orleans, and Mobile. We learn that from Atlanta the company will proceed to Augusta, Macon, and Savannah, and erect other factories.

With these in full operation, ice will be cheap in the south.

POLICE NEWS.—The city was orderly and well behaved yesterday. The police raided upon a notorious house of ill-fame out on Peachtree street last night, and captured seven

COL. THOMAS P. SAFFOLD.

Why He Will not be a Radical Candidate in the Ninth.

How Far He is a Republican, and What He Thinks of the Congressional Race.

Yesterday evening a reporter met Col. Thomas P. Saffold in the city and had a hurried interview with him. This gentleman is well known to the people of the state, and has been prominent since the close of the war, as a leader among the reconstructionists. He believed that the best policy for our people to pursue was to go forward and reconstruct the state themselves, not leaving to the more ignorant and unworthy the task of framing a constitution and laws. Hence, he says, he became a member of the convention to try and do what he could for the state. He expresses himself proud of this act of his life, and believes that he did good service to the state.

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

We mentioned to him the fact that he had been spoken of as a probable candidate of the republican party for congressman from the ninth, and asked if he had any idea of becoming such.

No, he answered, none whatever. I have been solicited to run, but refused to do so.

We asked why he refused, as he was a republican.

A republican, said he, on principle—with many of the practices of the republican party I disagree. I am a republican on the principles:

1st. The unity and indivisibility of the government or country.

2. The political equality of all men under the law.

3. The right of every man to hold and express his own opinions on any subject, political religious, or other.

But the practices of the republican party have often been such that I could not approve. For this reason I shall not be a candidate. Another reason is that I would not consent to slip into congress, if I could, knowing that the vast majority of people in the ninth district was opposed to the republican party.

We thought the latter reason a very praiseworthy one, and asked Col. Safford what he thought of

THE RESULT IN THE NINTH.

He answered that Mr. Hill was, of course, a great man and orator, but that he thought that speech makers were not so much needed in congress now as judicious men, who would challenge respect for their worth. He thought Morgan would give four-fifths of democratic vote to hill, and thought Morgan deserved him, though there were some dissatisfied at the course of his friends to the convention.

COL. SAFFOLD

is a large man, impressing you at once with the idea that he is a man of sense, is frank and out-spoken, is a worthy resident of Morgan county, and is a subscriber to the CONSTITUTION, which naturally follows from the premises. The reporter told him that he should have to print some of his views, though only in substance. Col Saffold requested him to "draw it mildly," which he has done, though somewhat hurriedly also. We did not ask him as to Finley's chances, for we were satisfied, though he did not say so, that in his opinion Mr. Hill would win the race. So let it be.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Nuptials of Miss Nannie Colquitt and Mr. Henry Ansley.

The Central Presbyterian church was crowded yesterday evening to witness the marriage ceremonies of Miss Nannie Colquitt and Mr. Henry Ansley. The young lady is a near relative of General Alfred Colquitt, and has a host of intimate friends in this community. The young gentleman is the son of a well known commission merchant here, and occupies a responsible position upon the Air-line railroad. The friends of the bride contributed a large number of rare and beautiful hot-house flowers, with which the church was appropriately decorated. In front of the altar a lovely arch of flowers and evergreens was erected. Below this was suspended the monogram of the bridal pair, and the "Marriage Bell." The decorations were as fine as any we have ever seen, and reflect credit upon the fair ladies who arranged them.

At half past six o'clock the bridal pair and attendants entered the church. The attendants were:

Mr. John Dunn, Jr., of Augusta, and Miss Julia Ross, of Macon.

Mr. Walter Maffit, of Charlotte, and Miss Emma Lena Hill, of Atlanta.

Mr. F. J. Ansley, of Atlanta, and Miss Mary Rick, of Illinois.

Mr. W. P. Lawshe, of Atlanta, and Miss Ella Atkinson, of Marietta.

Mr. William Jeter, of Atlanta, and Miss Annie Ta ver, of Atlanta.

Mr. Ogden Biggers, of Atlanta, and Miss Lizzie Hurst, of Edgewood.

Messrs. Charles Eckford and William Haygood acted as ushers.

The bride wore an elegant traveling dress. The attendants were in walking costumes.

The young couple were married with the impressive ceremonies of the Methodist church, Bishop George F. Pierce officiating.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal couple were escorted by the attendants to the depot, where they took the train for Richmond, Va. After a brief visit in that city, Mr. Ansley will return with his accomplished bride to Atlanta and resume his business. With their many friends, we heartily wish them both a long and happy life.

RAPE.

Negro Man Brutally Outrages a Nine Year Old Girl.

On Tuesday afternoon a crime was perpetrated in this city, the brutality of which was only equaled by its boldness. A negro man, named Will am Sledge, outraged in a most shocking manner the person of a little colored girl only nine years of age. The child with her mother inhabits one of the cottages in the rear of Mr Weldon Mitchell's residence on Whitehall street. Sledge is a mulatto, and of very dissipated habits, having been more than once in the hands of the police for drunkenness. He is a married man, and has children older than the child he has ruined. He was on visiting terms with this family and called at the house Tuesday afternoon between 6 and 7 o'clock, in an intoxicated condition. Shortly after his arrival the mother stepped out on some business, leaving him alone in the house with the child. Hurling her insensee

HE PERPETRATED HIS INFAMOUS CRIME

in spite of all the resistance the little girl could make.

The details are unfit for publication. After accomplishing his foul deed, and leaving the child almost dead, the villain slipped from the house and made his escape. The mother returned to find her little girl almost lifeless. Her injuries were so serious that the physician who saw her considered her condition as critical. We are glad to say also was there any improvement to-day.

UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO CATCH SLEDGE

The police were at once notified of the occurrence, and every effort has been made by Lieut. Bomar and others of the force to catch the scoundrel. He was tracked Tuesday night nearly as far as West End, and then back to the city again, where the trail was lost. It is feared he has made his way off to some other point. The police, however, are not relaxing their efforts and we hope ere another issue to chronicle his arrest and consignment to jail. Hanging is almost too good for such a wretch.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. John L. Hopkins Judge.

Court met at half past eight o'clock. The entire session was spent in the trial of A. H. Austell vs. Darden, et al. The case opened on Tuesday. Court adjourned after the jury had retired. The cases for trial today are the same as those already published.

THE MAGISTRATES.

Toy Hunt and Jack Rogers, the negro boys arrested by the police a few nights ago for stealing a pair of shoes and a pair of boots from Wallace Mason, were tried yesterday before Justice McConnell for burglary in the night time. The evidence was conclusive against them, and they were committed to jail to await action by the grand jury. No other criminal business was before the magistrates yesterday.

"Threads of Fate."

This is the title of a book of poems lately published by the author Lillian Rozell Messenger. The St. Louis Republican has this to say of it: "It is quite a serious matter for a comparatively unknown author to put poetry, with the view of making it pay in these realistic days, and yet this lady has made the venture. She has published an octavo volume of 227 pages on her own responsibility, and proposes to sell it only by subscription. It is an exceedingly neat volume in appearance, and its contents deserve the elegant setting they have received. The poems are various in style and first and foremost they are interesting. They appear to spring directly from the heart, and all contain gleams of a life-history. Many are crystallizations from the crucible of pain, and some are like bird-songs along the flowery sunshine waves of life. They are true and sweet. They exhibit skill in versification, and in many of them, there are bursts of genuine poetry of a high order. The author has a fine poetic feeling and a delicate fancy which must captivate the reader in sympathy with themes. The themes themselves are of interest, and altogether the book will grace the library of the most cultivated household."

Mrs. Messenger is in our city, and will call upon our citizens to subscribe to her volume. We hope she will meet with the success she deserves.

The Brown House.

This superb hotel at Macon has no superior in Georgia, and we assert without fear of contradiction that the cooking of the Brown house is unsurpassed in the United States. It is a luxury indeed to sit down to its table, always good. Hence its popularity, which is very great—so great that a visitor to Macon may be set down in advance

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Another Postponement of a Week on Account of Mayor Hammock's Illness.

What the Accused Thinks.

The impeachment trial of Messrs. John B. Goodwin and John F. Morris seems destined, like the Beecher trial, to be interminable. The councilmen, witnesses and attorneys gathered at the city hall at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, only to be doomed a second time to disappointment.

MAYOR HAMMOCK'S SICKNESS.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, the city clerk, Frank T. Ryan, received the following note from Mayor Hammock:

CAPT. RYAN: Judge Hancock says he is feeling very poorly, and he says he cannot hold court this evening, and he doubts very much whether he can hold it this week or not. He directs me to say to you that he wishes you to adjourn the court until next Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Very respectfully,
C. C. HAMMOCK.
per P. WITCHER.

NOTE FROM ALDERMAN HAAS.

A little later the clerk received a note from Alderman Aaron Haas as follows:

Frank T. Ryan, Esq., Clerk, etc.

DEAR SIR: His Honor, Mayor Hammock, requests me to ask you to publish a card, stating that in consequence of his illness he has been compelled to postpone the meeting of the impeachment court until next Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

Yours, A. HAAS.

THE TRIAL POSTPONED.

In pursuance of the instructions thus given him the clerk notified the members of councell and witnesses as fast as they arrived that there would be no trial. The council did not hold any formal meeting at all, but the members left one by one as soon as they received the announcement of the postponement from Ryan.

Commissioner Morris did not fancy the putting off of his case in this way and did not hesitate to say so.

He stoutly asserts his innocence, and says if it is not treating him fairly to thus leave him a week longer with these grave charges hanging over his head. He thinks it was the duty of the mayor to go on and close with the investigation. Had any meeting of council taken place Commissioner Morris would have presented through his attorneys a formal demand for a trial, and then the question of adjournment would have been left to a vote. As it is the commissioner, as well as the public, will have to possess their souls in patience until next Tuesday afternoon.

ALL FOR LOVE.

Attempted Suicide of a Forlorn Maiden.

She Couldn't Stand the Desertion of Her Lover.

Quite a sensation culminated in this city on Tuesday night, illustrating the absorbing power of love and the tenacity of woman's affection.

For some time there has been boarding at a Peachtree street boarding house, a young lady, sprightly and rather good-looking. She seemed to be quite a favorite, receiving marked attention from a number of admirers, to one of whom, she gave her decided preference. Thus the course of love went on, "just in the usual way," for some time. Last week, however, her lover expressed a desire to move to another boarding house, and had partially effected such an arrangement, which made the young lady very despondent.

On Tuesday evening a boarder, on entering the parlor, found her in a comatose state, and on shaking her up, she informed him that she had taken two grains of morphine.

Dr. Ridley was at once sent for, under whose treatment she gradually improved, until now it is hoped that she may recover.

Georgia Crop News.

The Valdosta Times says: "The cotton crop in this section bids fair to prove quite a success."

The Americus Republican reports that the Marion county farming operations are very much behind hand, owing to the unfavorable weather.

A correspondent writing from Rutledge says: "Every body in this section are putting in large crops. All the merchants at Rutledge are farming on a large scale. Old fields that have been lying out for years are all cleaned up and being planted in cotton."

From the Cuthbert Appeal, we learn that the stand of cotton and corn is good. The recent cold weather has not injured fruit prospects.

Cotton and corn have not been seriously damaged in Thomas county by the late frosts.

The State Line Press (West Point) says: The wheat crop in this section is very forward and promising, and oats are splendid.

Mr. Little, of Louisville, Jefferson county, exhibits oats which measure five feet and nine inches.

The Dahlonega Signal says: Much corn is being planted this year. Also that the frost of Saturday night killed nearly all the fruit and vegetables.

Corn and cotton in Cherokee are backward. Wheat and other small grain crops look well.

The Franklin News says: The wheat prospect in this section is generally very flattering. Some fields are remarkably good.

Mr. Walter Floyd, of Monroe county, exhibits rye seven feet long.

Dr. Falks, of Waycross, and correspondent of the Valdosta Times, urges the extensive cultivation of corn peas as a prolific and abundant crop.

The Oglethorp Echo says: The wheat crop is looking splendid." A large area was sown and we consequently look for a larger crop than for many years past. The green fields of grain present a cheerful look, and the farmers are glad.

The Albany Central City says: Some of our farmers have nearly gotten through chopping out their cotton. Corn is of sufficient height in many of our fields to permit "siding" with the scooter, and is uninjured by the late snap. Mr. Thomas Willingham, has on his home place, one of the finest fields of oats ever known in this section. From a majority of the counties in this region of the state, reports from the growing crops are favorable.

The Monroe Advertiser says: We learn that in Monroe and Jasper counties, cotton is nearly all planted and is up. Where it was planted in the bottoms it has not yet come up. Fortunately it was not far enough advanced to be injured by the late cold weather.

The same paper also says: Dr. J. S. Lawton brought in last week from his farm near Forsyth, some stalks of wheat measuring forty eight inches in height. He has one acre about as good as this, and twenty acres very fine but not so tall. This one acre was sown with a view to taking the prize at the next state fair and if no untoward accident befalls it, the prospect for that prize being awarded to the Doctor, is good. The land is highly manured and the wheat is as thick as it can stand.

Better still.—Since we wrote the above Dr. Wm. Speer has sent us some specimen stalks of his wheat. It is further advanced than the wheat of Dr. L. and has headed. It measures accurately sixty-one inches in height. This is the best we have seen and we do not expect to see an better. It is good enough. The wheat was sown in October last, on rich land without manure.

It affords us much pleasure to hear of and write about so many of our farmers who are paying attention to the cultivation of grain crops, and succeeding so well.

Fire.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was sounded, and the engines repaired to the spot indicated by the blaze. The fire was caused by the burning of

FATHER RYAN'S LAST POEM.

Gather the sacred dust
Of our warriors tried and true,
Whoborethe flag of our nation's trust
And fell in the cause, though lost, still just,
And died for me and you.

Gather them one and all!
From private to the chief,
Come they from hovel or princely hall,
They fell for us, and for them should fall
The tears of a nation's grief.

Gather the corpses strewn
O'er many a battle plain,
From many a grave that lies so lone,
Without a name and without a stone,
Gather the southern slain.

We care not whence they came,
Dear is their lifeless clay!
Whether unknown, or known, to fame,
Their cause and country still the same
They died—and wore the gray.

Wherever the brave have died,
They should not rest apart;
Living they struggled side by side—
Why should the hand of death divide
A single heart from heart?

Gather their scattered clay,
Wherever it may rest;
Just as they marched to the bloody fray,
Just as they fell on the battle day;
Bury them breast to breast.

The foeman need not dread
This gathering of the brave;
Without sword or flag, and with sound-less tread,
We must muster once more our deathless dead—
Out of each lovely grave.

The foeman need not frown,
They are all powerless now—
We gather them here, and we lay them down,
And tears and prayers are the only crown
We bring to wreath each brow.

And the dead thus meet the dead,
While the living o'er them weep;
And the men whom Lee and Stonewall led;
And the hearts that once together bled,
Together still shall sleep.

BREVITIES.

—The "Battle of Lexicon" still rages all over the country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The ground plans for a celebration of the one hundredth year of the Beecher trial are already sketched out.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Winter has been reading the testimony, which is why he lingers so long in the lap of spring, His morals have been corrupted.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

—A renowned Paris boot maker has opened a gallery of lasts of all the celebrated feet he has shod during his artistic career. None but statesmen and co-coates of the first water catalogued.

—Two Irishmen traveling on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track, came to a mile post, when one of them said, "Tread aisy, Pat; here lies a man 108 years old—his name was miles from Baltimore."

—The orange trees at Melonville and other places in East Florida are reported to be loaded with fruit, the young oranges being now as large as playing marbles of medium size.

—Mrs. Tilton has leased a house at Cornwall, New York, where she will keep a boarding-house this summer. She proposes to be a mother-in-law to the Plymouth coterie with all that the name implies.

—At Monaco a gentleman came to the roulette table and put down his hat full of gold pieces. Another said to him, "Beg your pardon, sir, but could you favor me with the address of your hatter?"

—The monument to Maximilian, just raised at Trieste, is a statue which represents him in the dress of an Austrian admiral. On one side of the pedestal is written, "To all my friends, whom I leave on the shores of the Adriatic, my last adieu. Maximilian."

— Acute chinamania.—May—"Mamma! mamma! don't go on like this, pray!" Mamma (who has smashed a favorite pot)—"What have I got to live for?" May—"Have'nt you got me, mamma?" Mamma—You, child! You're not unique. There are six of you—a complete set.—*Punch.*

—The monument which is soon to be erected on the grave of Poe will be surmounted by a raven in marble, and will bear this inscription: "Edgar A. Poe, born Jan. 19, 1811; died Oct. 7, 1849: author of 'The Raven.' My tantalized spirit here blandly reposes."

—A frightful example: First degree—Lemonade with a stick in it. Second degree—Brandy smash and port wine. Third degree—Bourbon whisky, old ale and gin. Fourth degree—Bourbon, brandy, old ale, gin, rum and apple jack. Fifth degree—All kinds, every time, never say no.

—Mme. the Baroness de Macedo, widow of a Portugese admiral, and domiciled in Paris for thirty years, has just committed suicide. She had been operated upon for cancer, but a second operation was necessary and she preferred immediate death to the repetition of painful postponement.

—The following notice is conspicuously posted over a counter in a savings bank in Clinton Place: "Never stamp a check before presenting it at the bank, but give the teller two cents and ask him to lick the stamp and cancel it. The teller expects to lick all stamps, as it saves buying lunch, and is therefore disappointed when not allowed to do so."

—A man about thirty years old, having a shot gun on his shoulder and two pigeons in his hand, was yesterday standing on a street corner telling a crowd that he had been out and killed five hundred pigeons since sunrise.

"You're a liar!" shouted a man in the crowd.

The stranger looked at him long and earnestly, and then inquired:

"Where did you get acquainted with me?"

—A curious mode of fish-hatching is said to be followed in China. Having collected the necessary spawn from the water's edge, the fisherman places a certain quantity in an empty hen's egg, which is sealed up with wax and put under the sitting hen. After some days they break the egg, and empty the fry into water well warmed by the sun, and there nurse them until they are sufficiently strong to be turned into a lake or river.

—According to a Berlin telegram, the German imperial government are now in possession of the statistics respecting religious orders of the collection of which a commission was recently appointed. It is found that there is in Germany 1,008 convent establishments for women, with about 8,000 members. Not more than half of these pursue specifically humane objects, such as nursing the sick. It is proposed that the majority shall be abolished by act of parliament.

—Jimmy Brown came running into Mrs. Jones' house the other day, saying: "Oh, dear, Mrs. Jones! Such an accident has happened. Your son John got under a four-horse load of pig iron down at the river, and it ran right over his head. Oh, dear!" Poor Mrs. Jones screamed and nearly fainted, when the little rascal added: "Don't cry, Mrs. Jones, he wasn't hurt a bit." "Why, what do you mean? Run over by a four-horse wagon load of pig iron and not hurt?" "Well, you see, the wagon was passing over the bridge and he was sitting under it fishing," replied the little rascal, shooting out at the open door.

—Lo, Monday is the "washing day,"
As all good housewives know,
Memorable of dinners hashed
And clothes as white as snow;
And Tuesday is the "ironing day,"
'Mid cold or fog or heat;
And Wednesday is the "sewing day,"
To see the clothes so neat;
And Thursday is a leisure day,
And Friday, brooms begin
To sweep away the household dirt,
For Sunday's ushered in,
And Saturday is "baking day,"
Pies, puddings, cakes and bread,
And then, the weary week is done
And we—may go to bed!

Graphic.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton steady; sales 1,481 bales; uplands 16¼; Orleans 16¾.

Futures opened steady; May 16 1-16a16¼; June 16 9 32; July 16 17-32a16 9-16; August 16 23-32a16 11-16; September 16¼a16 9-16.

Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn firm. Pork heavy; mess $22. Lard heavy; steam 16. Turpentine heavy at 36a36½. Rosin heavy at $3 05a$3 10 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active and lower. Money 2½. Gold 15¾. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 90. Governments active. State bonds quiet and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 28, noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 8¾; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper; sales on basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in May 7¾; do. nothing below low middlings delivered in April or May 7¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 28, 3:00 P. M.—Cotton sales to day include 4,800 bales American.

LONDON, April 28.—Erie 27.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes 63f 90c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Arrived—Lessing, France, Holtratin. Arrived out—Uncle Joe, Margaret A. Mosel.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1875. }

REMARKS.—Upon a calculation which has just been made, the stock of corn in market will not exceed 55,000 bushels, being some 10,000 bushels less than at the corresponding time last year. This, in connection with an advance in freights causes the price to be stiff at quotations.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	$1 12	Selling	$1 14
SILVER—			
Buying	$1 04	Selling	$1 08
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	80a82	Aug'sta City 8s	81a83
Georgia 7s	90a92	Georgia R. R.	90a92
Atlanta Water 7s	73a75	A. & W.P.R.R.	91a93
Atlanta City 7s	70a73	Savannah City	82a
Atlanta City 8s	81a83		
STOCKS—			
Ga: R. R.	78a82	A. & W. P. R. R.	65a70
C. R. R.	56a60		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load	7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE	2a5
EGGS	15½
BUTTER	30a50
POULTRY—	
grown chickens	27a30
Geese	50
Ducks	25a30
FEATHERS	50a60
BEESWAX	27a27½
RAGS	2½a3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	5a7
Peaches, peeled	10a14
Apples, peeled	6½a7

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
prime white	$1 10
MEAL	$1 05
GRITS	$6 50
WHEAT—	
white	$1 35a1 45
amber	$1 30a1 40
red	$1 20a1 25
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl	$10 00
OATS	
PEAS—	
Clay	$1 75
Cow	$1 50
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 50a1 60
Clover	$1 25
Tennessee	$1 25a1 35
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00a8 26
Extra family	$7 50a7 75
family	$7 00a7 25
Extra	$6 50a6 74
Superfine	$5 75
BACON—	
Clear sides	14½
Clear rib sides	14
Shoulders	10½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	13½
Shoulders	9¾
Hams	14
Lard—tierces 16½a17; kegs and cans 18; buckets 18	
Hams—sugar-cured 15a15½.	
Rope—Manwaken 23a27.	
Tice—6a7½.	
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.	
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.	
Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls $7 50; kits $1 75. No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 50; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 20.	
Vinegar—94a30.	
Sugar—A 11½; extra C 10; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 10½a11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8½a10.	
Coffee—Rio 23a25; Laguira none; Java 28.	
Molasses—Black strap 45.	
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 75a80.	
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50 English crown $3 75.	
Potatoes—Early rose $5 00; Goodrich $5 peerless $5 00.	
Starch—6a7.	
Rice—Java 8; tierces 8¾.	
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½	
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5¼a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a13; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 16a18; spice cakes 10a13; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 9a9.	
Candy assorted stick, per box, $3 50a 3 75; fancy 18a35.	
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25 a3 50; sardines, per case, $17a 17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.	
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a3; qts per case $3a3 25; half bbls $6 50a8; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, per doz $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.	
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.	
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.	
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per case—Colong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.	
Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.	
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6 red $5 50a6.	
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.	
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a3½.	
Lemons—per box $7 50a8.	
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.	
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.	
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 45a45; English	
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25a30 17½.	
Dates—In 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15	
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½a14.	
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.	
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.	
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.	
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a8 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.	
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.	
Cement—$3 50a$4.	
Concentrated Lye, per case, $3 50; pot ash, per case, $3 00.	
Copperas—4c.	
Kerosene Oil—18a20.	
Blacking—35a70	
Candles—17½.	
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50	
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.	
Balls—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.	
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.	
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.	
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a32; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 30a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3¼a4; sundry sizes carload 3¼a3¾; sundry sizes less than carload 3¾a3¾; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ½ extra; tire ½ extra.	
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 60a65.	
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.	
Yarn—$1 20.	
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $3.	
Tobacco.	
Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 50c55; do., 11-in old 55a60; medium, 11-in old 65a75, good 11-in old 80a75; fine 11-in, old 75a85; bright navys 60a95; bright grs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1 10, fine cut, home made 80a95; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stonier AAAA $1 10.	
Smoking—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60, Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Canvice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.	

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to 85; proof rye $1 45 to 86; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $3; pure imported from $3 to $12; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure sherry brandy from $1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $3 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsie & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 3c; chuck 12c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 10a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 26c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 18c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 19c; Shamokin 7-8 22c; C A 30 inch 18c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phenix 4-4 26c; 32 in 24.

Stripes—American 19c; Arcasgha 13 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 13c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 13½c; Lacoula 11c; Hamsking Sateen 19c.

Ossaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½; Mooresville 8c; 8 8 4 Dome 8c; Garner 7½; high colors 5½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Allerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 23½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 12½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Fort Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 25½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpaca 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 55a60.

Paints—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½ 8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 20; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a81 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phenix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; 2 33 in. 9c. Ark wright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 18½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; E 28 in. 7½c. Cabot 4 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 15c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 13½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXA 36 in 15c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacuncon H. 36 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 12c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 10a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 35; brimstone, per lb, 5a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per al, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a16; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 30; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2½. Waste paper—buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 2c. Old Copper—Buying prices 13a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 35; Jute 44a35; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, }
MACON, GA., April 7, 1875. }

IN accordance with an order issued from the Executive Department of this State, published herewith, will be sold on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, Bibb county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, extending from the city of Macon to Brunswick, in Glynn county, Georgia—a distance of one hundred and eighty-six miles, with the branch road extending from Cochran to Hawkinsville, a distance of ten miles, and about five miles of side track on the main line of the road, and about two miles of extension in said city of Brunswick, together with the franchise, equipments and other property of said company, consisting of its road-bed, superstructure, rights of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, machine shops, carpenter shops, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools and materials connected therewith.

Also, the following property of said company, to-wit: Tracts or parcels of land Nos. 1, 3 and 4 in District Twenty, and Nos. 124, 126, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151, 155, 156 and 157, in District Twenty-one, all lying and being in Pulaski county, Georgia, and containing each two hundred and two and a half (202½) acres.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Brunswick, known as the wharf property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Also, one-half (undivided) of lots Nos. 3 and 4 of block 37, in the city of Macon, known in the locality as the Guard House property.

Also, city lots Nos. 1, 2 and a portion of No. 3, in square No. 55, in the city of Macon.

Also, a tract or parcel of land in said city of Macon, there known as "Camp Oglethorpe," containing ten acres, more or less.

Also, city lots Nos. 1 and 7, in block No. 10, in Southwest Macon.

Also, city lots Nos. 3 and 5, in square No. 13, in the said city of Macon, with the buildings thereon.

Also, tract or parcel of land No. 217, in District Three, Wayne county, Georgia, and four hundred and forty shares of stock in the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, certificate 1,069.

The foregoing property will be offered for cash, for the bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company, indorsed in behalf of the State, under and authority of the act approved December 3d, 1866.

E. A. FLEWELLEN,
Receiver Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1875.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority given in the second section of an act entitled "An act to extend the aid of the State to the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and for other purposes," approved December 3, 1866, an order was issued from this department on the 2d of July, 1873, seizing and taking possession of all the property of said railroad company, and placing the same in the hands of an agent for the State, to be held, managed, and the earnings applied in accordance with the provisions of said second section of said act; and,

Whereas, among other provisions of said second section of said act, it is expressly provided that, after the seizure of all the property of said company as aforesaid, the Governor "shall sell the said road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said company, in such manner and at such times as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of all concerned," and having become satisfied that it will be for the best interest of the State and all concerned that all the property of the company seized under said order be sold at an early day, it is, therefore,

Ordered, that all the property seized as aforesaid now in the possession of Edward A. Flewellen, Receiver of the property of Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, under said order, be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, Bibb county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, extending from the city of Macon to Brunswick, in Glynn county, Georgia—a distance of one hundred and eighty-six miles, with the branch road extending from Cochran to Hawkinsville, a distance of ten miles, and about five miles of side track on the main line of the road, and about two miles of extension in said city of Brunswick, together with the franchise, equipments and other property of said company, consisting of its road-bed, superstructure, rights of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, machine shops, carpenter shops, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools and materials connected therewith.

Also, the following property of said company, to-wit: Tracts or parcels of land Nos. 1, 3 and 4 in District Twenty, and Nos. 124, 126, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151, 155, 156 and 157, in District Twenty-one, all lying and being in Pulaski county, Georgia, and containing each two hundred and two and a half (202½) acres.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Brunswick, known as the wharf property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Also, one-half (undivided) of lots Nos. 3 and 4 of block 37, in the city of Macon, known in the locality as the Guard House property.

Also, city lots Nos. 1, 2 and a portion of No. 3, in square No. 55, in the city of Macon.

Also, a tract or parcel of land in said city of Macon, there known as "Camp Oglethorpe," containing ten acres, more or less.

Also, city lots Nos. 1 and 7, in block No. 10, in Southwest Macon.

Also, city lots Nos. 3 and 5, in square No. 13, in the said city of Macon, with the buildings thereon.

Also, tract or parcel of land No. 217, in District Three, Wayne county, Georgia, and four hundred and forty shares of stock in the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, certificate 1,069.

The foregoing property will be offered for cash, for the bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company, indorsed in behalf of the State, under and authority of the act approved December 3d, 1866.

E. A. FLEWELLEN,
Receiver Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1875.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority given in the second section of an act entitled "An act to extend the aid of the State to the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and for other purposes," approved December 3, 1866, an order was issued from this department on the 2d of July, 1873, seizing and taking possession of all the property of said railroad company, and placing the same in the hands of an agent for the State, to be held, managed, and the earnings applied in accordance with the provisions of said second section of said act; and,

Whereas, among other provisions of said second section of said act, it is expressly provided that, after the seizure of all the property of said company as aforesaid, the Governor "shall sell the said road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said company, in such manner and at such times as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of all concerned," and having become satisfied that it will be for the best interest of the State and all concerned that all the property of the company seized under said order be sold at an early day, it is, therefore,

Ordered, that all the property seized as aforesaid now in the possession of Edward A. Flewellen, Receiver of the property of Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, under said order, be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on the first Tuesday in June next.

The said sale will be made for cash, for bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company indorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved December 3, 1866. It is further

Ordered, that the said Edward A. Flewellen, as Receiver aforesaid, make out an advertisement under this order, setting forth with requisite particularity all the property to be sold as aforesaid, and publish the same in such public gazettes in this State and in the city of New York as in his judgment will give proper publication to said sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

By the Governor,
P. W. WARNER, Secretary Executive Department. apr14—dlaw7w

Grand Picnic.

To New Holland Springs, near Gainesville, Saturday, the first day of May.

THE train will leave the passenger depot, city, at 7 o'clock, precisely, and returning will leave New Holland, at 4 o'clock p.m. This Picnic is given by and for the pleasure and benefit of, the FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL, and will be joined at New Holland by the Baptist Sunday School of Gainesville. Members of other Sunday schools of Atlanta, and the good citizens generally, are kindly invited to join the excursion. A delightful reunion of the young people of Atlanta and Gainesville is anticipated on this occasion. The magnificent grounds at New Holland are, perhaps, unsurpassed by any other spot in the mountains of Georgia. Every family and every visitor will carry their well-filled baskets.

Fare for the round trip, adults $1 00; Youths, 13 to 16 years old, 50 cts; Children, under 12 years old, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at the book stores, and at J. J. McDaniels, No. 117 Whitehall street, and on the cars of the Excursion train.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGMENTS.
apr25—d5t

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail, IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS,

Simmon's Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unequalled testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a deceased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all diseases and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

CAUTION!

Buy nopowders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a Remedy in
MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Governor of Alabama.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—GOV. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. THIEPEN.

President of City Bank.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine."—C. A. NUTTING.

Druggist.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. LYON and H. L. LYON, Bellefontaine Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with chills and fever."—R. F. ANDERSON.

The Clergy.

"Have been a dyspeptic for years; began the Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."—REV. J. C. HOLMES.

Ladies Indorsement.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction."—ELLEN MEACHAM, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Sheriff Bibb County.

"I have used your Regulator with successful effect in Bilious Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."—C. MASTERSON, Bibb county, Ga.

My Wife.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testifies to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. My wife, and many others, have used it with wonderful effect."—E. K. SPARKS, Albany, Ga.

M. D.

"I have used the Regulator in my family and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory medicine, and believe if it was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of its component parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—B. F GRIGGS, M. D., Macon, Ga.

SOUTHERN BRASS WORKS.

JNO. A. MIDDLETON. W. H. HACKETT. W. G. MIDDLETON

Southern Brass Works.

MIDDLETON BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 50 Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Manufacturers of Car Brasses, Brass

Valves, Car Trimmings, Oil Cups, Globe Angle and Check Valves, Locomotives and Stationary Engine Trimmings, and Brass Castings of every description, to order. Also, Copper Stills, Copper Pipe, Copper Kettles, Rabbit Mental, Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder. WE ARE BETTER PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE BRASS GOODS THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH, AND SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. Agents for the Tanite Co.'s Emory Wheels and Machinery. Also, Blake Steam Pump Studervant Blowers, Judson's Governors, &c. mar14—2aw&wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stop at the Davis House

82 FORSYTH STREET, OR 91 BROAD street, where you will find good accommodations at very MODERATE COST.

ISAAC D. UPSHAW, Proprietor.
mar26—d1m-fri-sun&wed

Quarterly Conference.

THE Second